The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3057. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Return of the Rebel Emissary from Washington.

Latest News from General Patterson's Column.

His Available Force Twenty-Thousand Fighting Men.

The Rebels Expected to Fall Back to Winchester.

Active Movements in Western Virginia.

Relief of the Ohio Troops in Glenville.

Important Congressional Proceedings.

The Bill to Refund Duties Paid on Arms Passes the Senate.

The House Appropriates $7,000,000 for the Payment of the Volunteers and Militia.

SAD CASUALTY IN WASHINGTON.

Two Members of the Rhode Island Regiment Killed and Three Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

As the right section of the Rhode Island Light Battery was drilling on the grounds near the encampment of the Mozart Regiment of New-York, early this morning, the cartridges in the limber chest of the second piece exploded, killing Corporal N. T. MORSE, Jr., and private WM. E. BOURN; seriously wounding B. R. FREEMAN, and slightly wounding RICHARD THORNLEY and EDWIN E. WEEKS. The remains of the dead will be sent to Providence this afternoon. The cause of the ignition of the powder is unknown. A report prevails that it was in consequence of the explosion of a shell, but this is disproved by the examination of several men acquainted with pyrotechny, no fragments being found. Their theory is, the explosion was by the agency of friction matches, either thrown into the limber-chest by some enemy, or dropped into, or near it, by carelessness.

The *Star* has an extra, saying:

"Col. TAYLOR, who came hither under a flag of truce, yesterday, says that his business was disposed of at the White House in a very few moments, for in that time he was sent back to Gen. SCOTT with one letter less than he bore on his person on entering the United States lines, the President not deeming the communication he brought such as required him to enter into any communication with DAVIS. Col. TAYLOR was next immediately faced in the direction from which he came, and marched back to Gen. McDOWELL's head-quarters, where through courtesy he was kindly treated. He was, however, kept under a strict guard until an early hour this morning, when he was escorted back to the Confederate lines, and turned loose to find his way back to BEAUREGARD, without having accomplished what was evidently a main point to be attended by his mission, namely, to communicate with the traitors in our midst, who had doubtless prepared to send to BEAUREGARD, through him, important information concerning the alleged contemplated movement of Gen. McDOWELL's army upon the Confederate lines."

The *Star* further says:

"Although the President has communicated the exact contents of the letter from DAVIS, brought by Col. TAYLOR, to no one besides his (the President's) constitutional advisers and Gen. SCOTT, yet from certain signs we are able to assure the public that it amounted to nothing of earthly importance to the present crisis."

WASHINGTON IMPRESSIONS.

From our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8, 1861.

The announcement in the Presidential Message that "*the sovereignty and rights of the United States are now everywhere practically respected by foreign Powers, and a general sympathy with the country is manifested throughout the world,*" should at once put an end to the blather about our "foreign relations." *Our only "foreign relations" now are in Richmond!* Let us understand that at once. If Mr. LINCOLN's statement be correct, the plain duty of the Administration is, brushing away all diplomatic cobwebs, to devote itself to the tremendous realities of the actual situation. There are those among the guides of our Government whom precedents and protocols and State-craft seem to have demented. When the secret history of our foreign diplomacy for the past year comes to be written, it will be seen that that policy has been marked at times by a wanton desire to produce irritation, and at others by tortuous courses which neither prudence nor principle will justify. But this is no time for such an *exposé*. And now that there is a perfect understanding with all the foreign Powers, it may not be profane to say that there would be nothing lost if the State Department were locked up, the key thrown into the Potomac, and the tribe of scribes packed off to more useful service, with musket and knapsack on their shoulders.

Surely nobody needs to be told that *we* hold the key of the solution of this crisis. It depends on us whether or no the foreign Powers shall recognize the insurgents. If they are successful, depend on it, they will be recognized. Subdue them, and all the Cabinets of Europe will deny that thought of recognition ever crossed the threshold of their dreams. Our diplomacy, then, is *here*, not abroad. *We* are masters of the situation—*we* hold in our hands the settlement of all questions—cotton and the rest,—and control the elements which will control the policy of Europe.

The bane of this irritating distraction of the public mind from the realities before it, is *the weakening and waste which it brings about of all the moral forces.* Important as are considerations of ways and means, questions of tariff and technicalities of military organization, the real subtle controlling elements, beneath and back of all these, are the purely *metaphysical* elements. What is sublime in our new revolution is the pure self-sacrificing devotion and the moral unanimity that unite the loyal millions of the Free States. This is the pearl richer than all his tribe. These are the omnipotent forces. Cherish and utilize these, and triumph is secure. Squander them on poor phantasms, or allow them to die of atrophy, and your material forces are impotent spectres. If demoralization has not now begun, we may surely look for it. It is folly to overlook the limitations of human nature. Men can attain to heights they cannot *hold;* and it would be strange if the vital energies should not be exhausted, and the unity of moral purpose destroyed, under the baleful influences of public inaction and private disaster.

I hasten, however, to correct this statement. It is the atmosphere of Washington that inspires these dark prognostics. The great heart of the People is sound. Thank God for that! For if the salvation of the country depended on those who throng Washington, Heaven help us! There are silent, earnest men here, let us hope, who will do good work. But those who come to the surface are poor pigmies. Where is there a first-class statesman? Where a commanding, creative head? Did ever nation, in trying times, suffer from such mental and moral poverty! As for society, the *salons* are full of Secessionists, secret or avowed,—men and women. In street and hotel, too, you meet crowds of compromisers, sneerers, infidels, and others—adventurers, toadies, pimps, gamblers, scabs, and poor miserable rat and scavenger organizations, for which, in the Capital of the nation, there should be no hole found.

Nevertheless, we shall succeed. But it will not be by the wisdom of our rulers. It will be by virtue of the moral vigor of the people, and by the action of those deep impersonal forces which have fated the cause for which we fight to conquer.

W. S.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

Mr. TEN EYCK presented a petition from citizens of New-Jersey, that, in case of the Naval Academy being permanently removed from Annapolis, to create the same at Perth Amboy. Mr. TEN EYCK, in a few brief remarks, presented the advantages and facilities Perth Amboy afforded for a naval school.

Mr. FESSENDEN suggested that all petitions, not necessarily connected with war matters, be laid on the table, and made a motion to that effect. Carried.

Mr. KING presented a petition from the Military Board of New-York, to remit duties upon arms.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported back from the Committee on Finance, the bill to refund and remit duties on arms for the use of a State. Bill passed.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution that DE WITT C. CLARKE be appointed Clerk of the Senate, in place of Mr. NICHOLSON, resigned. Passed.

Mr. WILSON reported back the bill to increase the army, with an amendment to increase the old regiments to the same number as the new.

Mr. TRUMBULL announced the death of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: At the close of the last day in the month of May, 1861, on entering the City of Chicago, after a brief visit to this place, I was informed by a friend, who met me at the dépot, that my colleague in this body, Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, was dying, and would not probably survive an hour. As I approached the Tremont House, in which he lay, I found the sidewalks and the vestibule of the hotel thronged with people, anxiously inquiring after the condition of the dying man. The next morning it was some relief to know that he was still alive, though it was said, with little hope of a recovery. He continued in this condition the whole of the day and the next, when the public began to entertain expectations of his restoration to health. The fears and hopes of the immediate attendants, friends and relatives who watched over him during those awful hours of suspense, and until 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d day of June, when he expired, I have no disposition, had I the power, to portray. The solemn duty of announcing my late colleague's decease imposes upon me no such obligations, and God grant that the wounds then inflicted may not be opened afresh. Mr. DOUGLAS was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, being but 48 years of age at the time of his decease. He was descended from Puritan ancestors by both parents. Of one, his father, he was bereft in infancy; his mother still survives. After acquiring such an education as could be obtained at the common school and the academy, not having the means to perfect it by a collegiate course, at the early age of 20 he emigrated to the State of Illinois, where he taught school for a short time, and in 1834 was admitted to the bar to practice law. In 1835 he was made State Attorney, and from that day to the day of his death was almost constantly engaged in the public service of either the State or the nation. He held the offices of State Attorney, Representative in the Legislature, Secretary of State, and Justice of the Supreme Court in the State of Illinois, and also that of Register of the Land Office at Springfield, in that State, by appointment from Mr. VAN BUREN, before he entered the councils of the nation as a Representative in the other branch of Congress in 1843. He was three times elected by the people to the House of Representatives, and thrice by the Legislature of his State to a seat in this body, and was continuously a member of one House or the other from his first entry in 1843 until his death, four years of his last Senatorial term still remaining unexpired. From this brief history, it appears that Judge DOUGLAS devoted more than half his life, and all the years of his manhood, to the public service, and so prominent was the part he took in public affairs, so intimate the connection between his own rise and fame, and the progress and renown of his State and the nation, that the history of the one would be incomplete without that of the other. No great public movement has taken place since he entered public life, which has not felt the influence of his will and his intellect. Perhaps no one man, since the Government began, ever exercised a greater influence over the masses of the people than he. No one ever gathered around him more devoted followers, or more enthusiastic admirers, who were willing to do and dare more for another, than were his friends for him. What this charm was that so linked the popular heart to him, that it never faltered, even under circumstances apparently the most discouraging, seems almost mysterious. This feeling of attachment followed him even to the grave, and was never more manifest than after his decease, when he had become alike indifferent to the adulation of friends or the censure of enemies, and when his power had forever departed, either to reward the one and punish the other. It was then, if ever, as his body lay lifeless, in the city of Chicago, that the true feeling of a people would manifest itself, and it did show itself not only there, but throughout the nation, to an extent scarcely if ever witnessed since the death of the Father of his Country. The badges of mourning were seen displayed not only from the public buildings and the mansions of the rich, but the cottages of the poor, the carts of the workmen, and the implements of the laborer were everywhere to be seen draped with the habiliments of woe, all the more touching as they were simple and plain. The people's favorite in life, he was followed by their lamentations in death. But Judge DOUGLAS possessed not only the power of fascinating the masses, he was a marked man wherever he went and with whomsoever he associated. No matter whether as a lawyer at the bar, as a Judge on the bench, at an agricultural society where the skilled in mechanic and industrial pursuits were assembled, at some college commencement where the learned were convened, in the other House of Congress in the midst of the tumult and commotion of its most excited debates, in this more deliberative body, or before the popular assembly of the people, wherever he appeared, he always shone conspicuous. He was one of the few men who have proved themselves equal to every emergency in which they have been called upon to act. I remember well when he was transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate, his enemies predicted, and his friends feared, that his talents were not fitted for this body, and that he would be unable to sustain the reputation he had acquired in the more popular branch. He entered here when the great men, whose talents, and learning, and eloquence, have shed an undying luster on the American Senate, when CLAY, WEBSTER, BENTON and CALHOUN, in the vigor of manhood, full of wisdom and experience, were still here, and proved himself no mean compeer of either. His speech of 1850, wherein he met and refuted the positions of the great Carolinian upon the very points which have been made the pretexts of the Southern rebellion, was perhaps the greatest effort of his life. The distinguishing characteristics of Judge DOUGLAS which enabled him to cope successfully with the greatest intellects of the age, were fearlessness, quickness of apprehension, a strong will and indomitable energy. He knew no such word as fail. He had full confidence in himself and in his ability to accomplish whatever he undertook. In controversy he was unsurpassed, and without pretension either to accomplished scholarship or eloquence, there was a fullness in his voice, and earnestness in his manner, a directness in his argument, and a determination in his every look and action, which never failed to command attention, and often, electrifying the multitude, would elicit unbounded applause. This crowded Chamber has often been witness of the delight with which the multitude hung upon his words. Of the political course of Judge DOUGLAS and its effect on the country, it does not become me to speak, but I may be permitted to say that when a portion of the opposition to the Administration assumed the position of armed resistance to its authority, and attempted by force to dismember the Republic, he at once took sides with his country. His course had much to do in producing that unanimity in support of the Government which is now seen throughout the loyal States. The sublime spectacle of twenty millions of people rising as one man in vindication of constitutional liberty and free government when assailed by misguided rebels and plotting traitors, is to a considerable extent due to his efforts. His magnanimous and patriotic course in this trying hour of his country's destiny was the crowning act of his life. All his life long a devoted partisan of the Democratic faith, he did not hesitate when his country was in peril, chiefly from those who had formerly been his political associates, to give his powerful support and the aid of his great influence to the Government, though controlled by political adversaries. If in thus discharging his duty, Judge DOUGLAS manifested a disinterestedness, a magnanimity and a patriotism which entitles him to credit, it is but just to say that he was met by his political opponents in a similar spirit. Perhaps the highest compliment ever paid him, and one which few statesmen have ever received, was that extended to him by the Legislature of Illinois after his return to the State after the close of the last session of the Senate. That body, controlled in both Houses by his political adversaries, unanimously invited him to address them on the condition of the country, and nobly did he respond to the invitation. His address delivered on that occasion, which by order of the Legislature was extensively circulated through the State, will ever remain an enduring monument to his fame, and an example, worthy of all imitation, of the sacrifice of pride to principle, of self to country, and of party to patriotism. In social life Judge DOUGLAS was genial and attractive. Open, frank, and generous almost to a fault, he never failed to exercise a large influence over all with whom he came in contact, and few men have ever had more numerous or more devoted personal friends. Such were some of the characteristics of our departed brother. Inheriting neither wealth nor position from an illustrious ancestry, he acquired both by the active, energetic, laborious and never-ceasing use of those noble faculties with which he was endowed by the Great Author of all; and if the wealth he at one time possessed does not remain to those who were dependent on him, it is because the energies of his great mind were devoted rather to the country and to the whole people than to providing for his own. Laboring under the defects of an imperfect education in early life, his industry and his energy supplied the want. He was emphatically a self-made man, and the history of his life affords a striking illustration of what industry and energy, united with a strong will, can accomplish. But that iron will which had so often met and overcome obstacles, was compelled at last to yield to the king of terrors, for it is appointed unto men once to die. Only a few months ago Judge DOUGLAS, in vigorous health, went forth from this chamber to rally his countrymen to the support of the Constitution and the laws, and then to die. To die at the very zenith of his fame, when a whole loyal people, forgetting past political ties, stood ready to do him honor. His death in the full vigor of manhood should admonish us who are left, that here we have no abiding-place, it may be not even for the brief periods for which we are chosen members of this body. Mr. DOUGLAS was not a professor of religion in the sense of being attached to any particular Church, but in his will, executed several years before his decease, after providing for his worldly affairs, he says: "I commit my soul to God, and ask the prayers of the good for His divine blessing," thus leaving on record the evidence of his trust in the Supreme Ruler of the world. He leaves surviving him a widow, and two children by a former marriage. Into the domestic circle broken by his departure I do not propose to enter; nor to attempt by any poor words of mine to administer consolation to those who were bound to him by the closest of ties. How unutterable must be the anguish of the aged mother, the sister, the children, and the bosom companion of him whose departure has clothed a whole nation in mourning. I can only point them to him who has promised to be a Father to the fatherless, and the widow's God. On the 7th day of June all that remained of our departed brother was interred near the City of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, whose pure waters, often lashed into fury by contending elements, are a fitting memento of the stormy and boisterous political tumults through which the great popular orator so often passed. There the people whose idol he was will erect a monument to his memory, and there in the soil of the State which so long without interruption, and never to a greater extent than at the moment of his death, gave him her confidence, let his remains repose so long as free Governments shall last, the Constitution he loved shall endure. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, deceased, late a Senator from the State of Illinois, will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, unanimously, That, as an additional remark of respect for the memory of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. McDOUGALL followed, seconding the resolutions, and speaking in high terms of the public and private character of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Mr. COLLAMER said Mr. DOUGLAS was a native of Vermont, and he claimed to utter a few words at this time. Mr. DOUGLAS' career was a firm evidence of the efficiency of our institutions; his whole career comprised in nearly 20 years, yet secured the affections of the great mass of the Democratic Party, and he held their hearts in his hands; Mr. DOUGLAS supported the Democratic Party as a National party, and was defeated, not by the body of the party, but by a conspiracy of leaders in the party, who were enemies of the country.

Messrs. NESMITH, BROWNING and ANTHONY next spoke in eulogy of Mr. DOUGLAS. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 9.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for a national loan and for other purposes.

The Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union also reported a bill to provide into the payment of the militia and volunteers called for the service of the United States by the proclamation of the President on April 18, 1861, from the time they were called into service till the 30th of June.

Mr. STEVENS said there is much suffering among the soldiers, and there was no means to pay them except by passing this bill.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM trusted that there would be no objection to it.

Mr. BURNETT, being fully satisfied that the House would pass the bill, desired to interpose no objection. He would content himself with saying that he was opposed to the whole system of war measures.

The bill was passed. It appropriates $6,000,000.

Mr. STEVENS gave notice that he will call up the Loan bill to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire whether any and what further legislation is necessary to secure the forfeiture and condemnation of piratical vessels seized out of the authority of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. COX, it was resolved that the President of the United States, if compatible with the oublic service, communicate to this House any correspondence which our Government has had with the Government of Spain, with reference to the incorporation of the Dominican territory with the Spanish monarchy, and what protest, if any, our Government has made against the insolent and aggressive conduct of the Spanish Government.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for a code of marine signals adapted to secret service, to sea dispatch vessels, &c.

Mr. WASHBURN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and for other purposes. It is designed to close the ports of entry in the seceded States; to make ports of delivery ports of entry in certain cases; to collect duties on shipboard, and to seize and confiscate all vessels belonging to the rebels, &c.

The bill was ordered to be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and penalties in certain cases, and regulate the compensation of Surveyors of Customs in certain States.

Mr. LOVEJOY introduced a resolution that, in the judgment of the House, it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves.

Mr. MALLORY moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. STRATTON raised the point that the resolution is not admissible under the order adopted yesterday, prescribing the business for the session.

The Speaker, for reasons given, overruled the point.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, unsuccessfully sought to submit an amendment to Mr. LOVEJOY's resolution.

Mr. STRATTON, without meaning disrespect to the Speaker, appealed from his decision.

Mr. HUTCHINGS moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was agreed to.

The Speaker, therefore, was sustained.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, again ineffectually appealed to Mr. LOVEJOY to withdraw his demand for the previous question on the passage of his (LOVEJOY'S) resolution, he (CARLILE) desiring to offer an amendment to the same.

The main question was then ordered, and Mr. LOVEJOY'S resolution was passed by a vote of 92 against 55.

The death of Senator DOUGLAS was then appropriately noticed, and the House adjourned.

AFFAIRS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

ACTIVE MOVEMENTS OF THE NATIONAL TROOPS.

BUCKHANNON, Tuesday, July 9.

A courier from Weston reports that Col. TYLER, of the Seventh Ohio, succeeded in throwing one company of his regiment into Glenville last night with provisions for the nine companies of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Ohio regiments, and was only awaiting the arrival of the Tenth Ohio to move an attack on Gov. WISE.

Gen. McCLELLAN left Middle Fork Bridge, where he encamped last night, early this morning, with the evident design of marching to a point 20 miles east of here, where the rebels are reported to be in large force, and strongly intrenched.

THE NEW VIRGINIA GOVERNMENT.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, July 9.

This afternoon JOHN S. CARLISLE, of Harrison County, was unanimously elected United States Senator for the long term, in place of R. M. T. HUNTER, and WAITMAN F. WILLEY, of Monongahela, in place of J. M. MASON, for the short term. In addition to this elections for various State officers took place to-day. The new Government is now under full headway, and its recognition is gradually extending all over Western Virginia.

THE SKIRMISH NEAR BUCKHANNON.

The following special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the particulars of this affair, and other interesting intelligence:

BUCKHANNON, Va., July 7.

A gallant band of fifty Buckeyes, Third Ohio Regiment, under Capt. O. A. LAWSON, of Columbus, made a good record yesterday afternoon, at Middle Fork Bridge. Friday afternoon, without Gen. McCLELLAN's knowledge, Gen. SCHLEICH ordered Col. MORROW to detach fifty men for a scouting expedition. Surgeon McMEANS accompanied the party, five men being taken from each company of the regiment. The expedition proceeded by bridle paths across the hills to a point on Beverly Pike, five miles this side of Middle Fork Bridge, and encamped for the night. About midnight Union men appealed to them for protection against marauding rebels, who had forced their women and children to flee to the woods for safety, and had pillaged their houses. LAWSON scaled a rough mountain and crossed Middle Fork in the morning, two and a half miles above the bridge. He followed the stream with great difficulty through unbroken thickets, until he reached a good ambush, within musket range of the bridge, which was crowded with rebels. The enemy discovered his party, and an advance guard of five cautiously approached him from the bridge, all ready with their muskets. His men stood up, and both parties fired simultaneously. Three of the rebels fell at the first round, and the other two immediately afterwards. The enemy now opened upon his little band from three sides—from the bridge, behind its embankments, and the thickets on the hillside.

In order to get better opportunity, he moved his men into an open space seventy-five yards from, and commanding the Eastern entrance of the bridge, and poured into the crowd of rebels a galling fire; the effect was awful imprecations and screams of "murder." His men obeyed orders with absolute composure. A number had already been hit, and one was killed in the act of firing. After firing four rounds into the bridge he ordered a retreat, and the lads backed slowly into the bushes, carrying their wounded. The enemy did not pursue, and his party recrossed the stream a mile and a half above the bridge. Captain LAWSON brought away the musket of his dead soldier, but was unable to carry off the body, the enemy's ambuscade from the hill-sides being too hot. He says his party was not much harrassed by the rebels at the bridge, but the ambuscade was annoying.

Those in the Brigade and behidd the embankment would pop up their heads and blaze away without good aim, but those in the bushes were more deliberate. An Irishman in the party says it was "hot as hell." LAWSON says his men behaved splendidly, not a man flinched, and they obeyed orders just as promptly as if on dress parade.

The men say the Captain himself animated them by his cheerful voice, which was heard above the din of the din of the conflict. Dr. McMEANS says the Captain was as calm and collected as if he were playing soldier.

The casualties were as follows: SAM'L W. JOHNS, of Hamilton, Butler County, shot dead by a ball through the breast; Corporal JOSEPH HIGH, of Columbus, shot in the right foot by a bebel from the hill side. The ball struck on the top of his ancle, and passed downward shattering the small bones of the foot. The surgeons hope to save the foot, but it is doubtful. HIGH was in the front of the battle, and fell exclaiming: "Captain I'm hit, but I must have another shot;" raising and standing on one fot he loaded and fired twice more, when, being faint, two of his comrades assisted him into the bushes. FICHOLAS BLACK, a Brighton butcher boy, of Cincinnati, was struck in the forehead, aver the right eye, by a buckshot, which lodged between the skull bones,—a severe wound, but not dangerous. He fell, and, rising again, he took two more shots at the enemy. GEORGE W. DARLING, of Newark, was shot in the arm; the ball entered at the elbow, and traversed the muscles of the arm seven or eight inches, plowing up a ghastly furrow; the bone was not broken; DAVID EDSON, of Barnesville, Belmont County, slightly wounded in the right arm; JOSEPH BACKUS, of Newark, slightly wounded in the left leg; WM. DENING, of Hamilton, Butler County, had the skin above his right ear cut by a ball; seven or eight of the men received scratches, and had their clothing riddled. Capt. LAWSON says Mr. MILLER, of Worthington, was the coolest and pluckiest fellow in the fight. He was the last to quit the field, and left the bushes twice to get a fair shot. But Dr. McMEANS said every man of the party displayed good pluck. The wounded were brought to the hospital in wagons, this morning, and are comfortable. Capt. LAWSON and his men are confident that some were killed in the bridge. Seven were killed outside of the bridge. All accounts agree that the rebels were about 300 strong, mostly Georgians, including 40 horsemen, armed with Sharpe's carbines.

Gen. McCLELLAN is much pleased with the gallantry of the men, but severely censures the expedition. LAWSON gave valuable information about the topography of Middle Fork.

Col. McCOOK took command of the advance, and moved at daylight with his own regiment, the Ninth Ohio, ANDREWS' Fourth Ohio, LOOMIS' Battery, and BURDSALL'S Dragoons, which constitute the advance guard, the Fourth being detached from SCHLEICH's Brigade. ROSECRANS' Brigade is under marching orders. The Tenth Indiana have left to-day; tne remainder of the Brigade leave at daylight to-morrow.

General McCLELLAN goes forward to-morrow. SCHLEICH's brigade will follow immediately.

The Tenth Ohio just arrived; it is in SCHLEICH's brigade.

Gen. MORRIS received orders yesterday, to move his whole force last night to a stroug position, within a mile of the enemy's fortifications, at Laurel Hill. The order was obeyed, and at daylight Gen. MORRIS was in position. You perceive the army is rapidly closing for conflict.

This division will probably meet the enemy first at Roaring Run, 12 miles beyond Bevelry. The enemy is reported 20,000 strong, east of the Middle Fork, including all their posts. They are either very strong, or they don't know what they are about. Ripley, California, Charleston, Glennville, Bulltown and Frenchtown are ordered to be occupied by strong detachments. O. JENNINGS WISE escaped from Ripley. Col. NORTON went after him on the 4th, but WISE retreated on Charleston. Col. CONNELL, of the Seventeenth Ohio, is appointed commander of this post.

Capt. BARRETT's company, Nineteenth Ohio, was paraded before the regiment this morning, disarmed, and ordered to report at Columbus. They were disgraced for outrages perpetrated on the property of reputed Secessionists, by Lieut. STRATTON and eight privates of the company. Capt. BARRETT was profoundly grieved.

Subsequently the commissioned officers of the regiment appealed to Gen. McCLELLAN to revoke the sentence, and give the innocent members a chance to redeem the reputation of the company. After considering the case, the General acceded to the desire, and the arms were restored. Lieut. STRATTON and his guilty friends go home in disgrace.

McCOOK reported his arrival at Middle Fork this afternoon. He reports finding the body of JOHNS, who was killed in LAWSON's skirmish.

An official report from Col. TYLER, dated this morning at Weston, states that six of his men surprised sixteen mounted men, in camp, between Weston and Bulltown, yesterday, and took six of them, with their arms and horses, prisoners. They will be sent to Columbus.

GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH OF THE ARMIES.

MARTINSBURGH, Sunday Night, July 7.

Two deserters from Gen. JOHNSON's camp came in yesterday, and they estimate the force of Gen. JOHNSTON at 15,000, with 22 pieces of cannon. Reliable information has since been received that Gen. JOHNSTON has been reinforced from Manassas Junction with five regiments and one piece of cannon.

The Fifteenth Pennsylvania pickets took five horses and three rebel troopers this afternoon. The farmers near Hainsville showed us the graves of ten rebels killed at that fight, and found by them in the woods, horribly mutilated by the exploded shells from PERKINS' howitzers.

The Staff estimate the number of the enemy killed and wounded at 60, but I do not make it so large in numbers. They say that one of the wounded at Hainesville declared to his officers that he had not fired during the engagement, and showed the nipple of his gun closed up with lead.

We have a rumor here this evening, which is received with great enthusiasm, that Gen. McCLELLAND has routed Gen. WISE at Buchanan and Laurel Hill.

Reinforcements are now approaching us from Williamsport, which will give an available force of 20,000 fighting men to move forward with, and we may expect a forward movement in 24 hours. Our men are all grumbling with impatience, and eager to moue on, but it is believed Gen. JOHNSTON will fall back to Winchester, and there we will have the first battle.

THE SKIRMISH AT GREAT FALLS.

A brief account of this affair has already been received by telegraph. The following is from the Washington *Star* of Monday evening:

"Yesterday (Sunday) morning, at an early hour, a considerable body of Secessionists made their appearance at the Great Falls, opposite Major GERHARDT's command, Eighth German Battalion, of about 200 men, and commenced firing. Major GERHARDT's battalion returned the fire, and after the exchange of a few volleys, "nobody hurt," the enemy retired, but returned again in the afternoon about 5 o'clock, with reinforcements comprising a body of cavalry. The firing was kept up with spirit on both sides for several hours, and two men of Major GERHARDT's command were mortally wounded, and have since died—privates GEO. RIGGS and MARTIN OHL. Their bodies were brought to Georgetown this morning in a boat which came down the canal. No other men were wounded on our side, but Major GERHARDT's sharp-shooters emptied several saddles on the other side, and suppose they must have killed at least a dozen before the enemy retired. A company of National cavalry passed through Georgetown this morning at 2 o'clock, in pursuit of the Secessionists. GERHARDT's men are anxious to cross the river to-day and meet their enemies hand to hand, if they can be found. The firing from the other side was all along the shore, from near Dickey's tavern to above the Falls. Both RIGGS and OHL belonged to Company B, Turner Rifles. Both were married men, and the last words of OHL was a message to his wife "not to grieve for him, that he died for liberty and his country." Lieut. KEESE is to-day making arrangements for the funeral, which will take place to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Major JEWELL has offered an escort, and various District companies and societies will doubtless swell the line of procession that follows these brave soldiers to their honorable grave.

P. S.—Information has reached the city this morning that the firing at Great Falls has been renewed.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON SEWELL'S POINT.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 8, *via* BALTIMORE the 9th.

Commodore PENDERGRAST has gone Southward with the *Roanoke* and the *Cumberland* and *Daylight* will sail to-morrow. The *Roanoke* will probably become the flag-ship of the West India Squadron.

The *Quaker City* was ordered up to Old Point early this morning, to participate in the contemplated attack upon Sewall's Point.

Including a frigate and several gun-boats, there was in Hampton Roads, this morning, a force of 200 guns and 3,500 men. It was hoped that a demonstration would be made against some of the adjacent batteries, but nothing of the kind is to be done.

Col. DURYEE is Acting Brigadier-General. A movement of his regiment to Fox Hill, about five miles distant, was contemplated, but has been abandoned.

Last night two men deserted from the Confederates. They belonged to the gunboat *Teaser*, which guards James River from Richmond to the vicinity of Newport's News. While she was at anchor last night the men escaped with a yawl and long-boat, and were picked up this morning by the *Monticello*. A small boat from the shore pursued the deserters, but withdrew on the appearance of the *Monticello*. The men belong in New-York and Baltimore, and report they were impressed into the Confederate service; that there are only 2,000 troops in Richmond, and that the same number are posted below on the James River. The situation of the rebels they say is desperate.

THE SKIRMISH BETWEEN THE REBELS AND HAWKINS' ZOUAVES.

The following private letter gives a clear account of the recent skirmish near Newport's News, between a detachment of HAWKINS' Zouaves and the rebels:

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., Friday, July 5, 1861.

On the Fourth we fired 20 guns in honor of the day, and on the same night Capt. HAMMILL had orders from the Colonel to take 25 men, me among the number, to dislodge the enemy, who were apparently building a battery. We started about 7 o'clock, and taking the road along the James River, we came across the enemy's picket. By some mistake, we fired upon them, and thus gave the alarm. We then halted for the remainder of the night, but started again about 4 o'clock this morning, (the 5th.) We marched on to Jones' House, about 13 miles from camp, where the advance guard commenced firing in the woods. We were then ordered to take the double quick march, when suddenly we received a volley from the woods. The Captain ordered us to scatter, and charge on the enemy. We then fired upon them, when they retreated further into the woods. It was a rather tight place; about 25 men to two or three hundred, besides cavalry and two cannons; however, we stood our ground for about 15 minutes, with the balls whizzing on all sides, when the Captain ordered a retreat on double quick; but as we started, the enemy, thinking that we were charging upon them, and not knowing our real force, retreated in great confusion, and were with much difficulty rallied. All through the fight the enemy kept shouting, "Washington—Death," which were their watchwords.) The strangest thing of all was that our party did not lose a single man.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND THE SOUTH.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, July 8.

Considerable excitement was caused this afternoon from a report that the Home Guard and State Guard at Bardstown had had a rencontre. The story was that the Surveyor of Louisville had directed an agent to stop at Bardstown certain wagons with goods *en route* for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, destined for Tennessee, and that the agent, being unable to execute the order, called on the Home Guard for assistance, and that the latter were attacked by the State Guard, causing a loss of several lives on each side.

A passenger who left Bardstown several hours after the reported collision, says there was no conflict, and that the wagoners, advised that there would be trouble, went around Bardstown on their way to the railroad.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 9.

A recruiting office for the Southern Confederacy is just opened here.

A letter in the *Journal* of this city, from Franklin, says: "Eight boxes of merchandise, one whereof marked, 'Public arms,' for Camp Irondale, Tenn., were put off here, and three boxes of muskets were on the train from Bowling Green to Clarksville."

It is reported that large quantities of goods are passing by the turnpike from Bardstown to Franklin, on the southern frontier of Kentucky. The Surveyor of this port is taking active measures to intercept them.

The *Courier* publishes a letter from JAS. GUTHRIE, President of the Louisuille and Nashville Railroad Company, incorporating a letter from Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, saying, that when the President of the road places permanently in Tnnessee a fair proportion of the rolling stock of the road, the running of the road shall not be obstructed. Mr. GUTHRIE replies, that he cannot consent to the seizure and detention of trains, and that the conjoint operation of the road by the Directors and Tennessee authorities would result in insuperable difficulties.

Gov. HARRIS, on the 6th, issued a proclamation for 3,000 troops for the Confederate army.

The Southern papers contains no further news.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "FRENCH LADY."

From the Baltimore American of Yesterday.

Lieut. THOS. H. CARMICHAEL, of the Middle District Police, and Mr. JOHN HORNER, of this city, captured yesterday afternoon no less an important personage than Capt. THOMAS, of St. Mary's County, *alias* the "French Lady," whose exploit in seizing the steamer *St. Nicholas* a short time since, while in the Patuxent River, was so boastingly proclaimed by the secession journals of the city as a "brilliant exploit." The particulars of the affair, as narrated by a passenger on board the steamer *Mary Washington*, were as follows: Lieut. CARMICHAEL, with Mr. HORNER, left this city on Sunday morning in a small sloop for Fair Haven, on Herring Bay, near the lower portion of Anne Arundel county, for the purpose of arresting a certain NEALE GREENE, a noted barber, doing business on Pratt-street, near Frederick, who is charged with being a participant in the assault on the Massachusetts Regiment on the 19th of April, and with other offences. Owing to the head-winds the sloop did not reach the place of destination until about 7 o'clock yesterday morning. On landing the officers proceeded to a house in the vicinity and arrested GREEN, who had designed remaining there for some time, but proposed sending his wife to this city by the steamer *Mary Washington*, which usually stops at Fair Haven.

The officers, with GREEN and his wife, took passage on the *Mary Washington* without any knowledge of those on board. Shortly after leaving the lieutenant entered into conversation with a number of passengers, and ascertained that Capt KIRWAN, with the engineer and another officer of the steamer *St. Nicholas*, as well as others who had been taken prisoners when the steamer was seized by THOMAS, the "French Lady," and his party, had been released by them, and were returning to this city on the *Mary Washington*. The officers also ascertained that among the passengers on board were seven or eight of the captors, with Capt. THOMAS himself, who, doubtless exhilarated by the success attending their first achievement, were disposed to make another venture, probably on the steamer *Columbia* or some other steamer plying on the Maryland rivers.

As soon as satisfactory information on this point was obtained, and each one of the party recognized beyond doubt, Lieut. CARMICHAEL directed Capt. MASON L. WEEMS, the commander of the *Mary Washington*, to proceed, on reaching this harbor, to land the passengers at Fort McHenry. The direction was given while the steamer was near Annapolis. Shortly after, while Lieut. CARMICHAEL and Mr. HORNER were in the ladies' cabin they were approached by THOMAS, who desired to know by what authority the order had been given for the steamer to touch at Fort McHenry. The Lieutenant informed him that it was through authority vested in him by Col. KENLY, Provost Marshal of Baltimore. On hearing this THOMAS drew his pistol, and calling his men around him, threatened to seize and throw CARMICHAEL and HORNER overboard. The latter drew their revolvers and defied the other party to proceed to execute their threats. The utmost confusion prevailed in the cabin for a short time, the female passengers running out screaming, but the other male passengers stood up with CARMICHAEL and HORNER, and compelled THOMAS and his companions to remain quiet. Matters thus stood on the boat until the steamer approached the Fort wharf, when the Lieutenant went up and informed Gen. BANKS of his important capture.

The General instantly ordered out a company of infantry, who marched to the steamboat, and secured all the accused, excepting THOMAS, for whom search was made for an hour and a half. He was then found concealed in the drawer of a bureau in the ladies' cabin, in the aft part of the boat. At first, it was apprehended that THOMAS would make a desperate resistance, but he disclaimed any such design, alleging that he was too weak to resist. He and the other prisoners were then marched to the fort and placed in confinement.

The witnesses, some ten or twelve in number, were also detained at the fort during last night. Of the prisoners, THOMAS was the only one who had any baggage, he having a small valise with a bundle, in which was contained a full uniform of a Zouave, including cap, a number of letters and papers, among which was said to be a commission in the Confederate army. The names of those arrested with him could not be ascertained last evening.

NEALE GREEN was brought up by Lieut. CARMICHAEL and taken to the Middle Police Station, where he was locked up for examination. He confesses that he left this city on account of having committed an assault on a soldier.

On the 4th of July, certain suspected parties were seen examining the steamer *Columbia*, of the same line as the *St. Nicholas*, now lying idle at FARDY's shipyard, near Federal Hill. They went aboard and inquired of Capt. HARPER what was her speed, how much coal was on board of her, and whether she could be chartered? On being told that she was not for charter, one of them on leaving the boat was heard to say that they 'would have her anyhow.' The facts were immediately laid before Provost Marshal KENLY, who, suspecting it to be their intention to seize her quietly at night, get up steam, and move out of the harbor, immediately ordered an armed guard on board, whilst part of her machinery was also removed by the officers. The return of Capt. THOMAS may have some connection with the movements of this party, or perhaps the seizure of the *Mary Washington* on her return trip.

Col. KENLY received information on Saturday of the whereabouts of NEALE GREEN, and immediately despatched Lieut. CARMICHAEL to arrest him. The expedition has proved a most successful one, and reflects credit alike on Col. KENLY and the efficiency and determination of Lieut. CARMICHAEL.

We learn from the passengers of the *St. Nikolas*, that the schooner load of ice captured by the piratical expedition, and taken to Fredericksburgh, sold for $4,000.

From the Baltimore Clipper.

THOMAS, after being conducted into the fort, demanded that his papers should be restored to him. He boasted that he was an officer in the Confederate Army, and that when his trial was had, he desired to be tried as befitted his position. While in Richmond, THOMAS and his pals concocted a scheme, which plainly shows that he is a man of great schemes, and would have probably given the Government considerable trouble had he not been arrested.

His last scheme was, that when he arrived in this city he would organize a band and proceed to New-York, and, with his crew, take passage in one of the many large steamers belonging to that port. Once in possession of the steamer, his intention was to run the blockade at some of the ports, and take his prize into the Confederate waters. The "Lady," however, has been caught in her own trap, and a long time will elapse before she can have an opportunity of putting her scheme through.

MORE ABOUT THE "FRENCH LADY."

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 10.

Provost-Marshal KENLY having learned that a

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

The Southern Commissioners Tender a Crown to one of the Bonapartes.

Why Mr. Burlingame has Not Reached Vienna.

MISCELLANEOUS PARISIAN ITEMS.

From our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 25, 1861.

I have just been informed that the agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris have formally made a proposition in writing to young Capt. Bonaparte, formerly of Baltimore, to accept the position of Military Dictator of the Southern Confederacy, with a crown at his disposal, whenever he may deem it necessary to assume the dignity. If anything were wanting to prove the moral and political degradation into which the politicians of the Slave States have fallen, surely this last effort furnishes the *coup de grace*. When any considerable section of a great country has fallen as low as this in the scale of morality, a little of the purifying influence of the sword, independent of any question of secession or Slavery, will do no harm. Fortunately for him, Capt Bonaparte (as well as his grandmother, Madam Patterson Bonaparte,) goes for the Union, and the Captain refused the unclean and unnatural proposition in the most decided way.

The trial of the Patterson family against the Bonaparte family came on again yesterday in the Imperial Court, on the appeal of the Baltimore family from the decision of the lower court, which was against them, and the case will probably be decided for the second time this evening. The plea of M. Berryer, yesterday, in favor of the American family was a magnificent legal effort, and would have carried any case not prejudged by extraneous causes; but the judgment of the lower court will most probably be confirmed, and then the plaintiffs will carry the case to the Court of Cassation—the high Court of Appeals. It is in this court, in fact, that they place the greatest hope, since from its position as the last court of resort, it is supposed to be absolutely beyond the influence of political or other outside motives of action.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay writes from St. Petersburg that he had not seen the Emperor yet, on account of his absence from town, but that the Government people sympathized strongly with the North in the present struggle in America, and would be glad to see the rebellion put down.

Mr. Harvey, the new Minister to Portugal, and whose fidelity to the Union is, I see, called in question in the United States, left Paris two days ago for Lisbon, and before the news in question arrived here. It is to be hoped that, for many reasons, he will hear of these reports before arriving at his destination.

I see a statement made in your Washington correspondence, to the effect that Mr. Burlingame, our new Minister to Austria, was stopped at Paris, on his way to Vienna, by news that he would not be received by the Emperor Francis Joseph, on account of the active part he took in Congress in favor of Italian independence. It is true that Mr. Burlingame stopped in Paris longer than he intended to on this account, and the following are the facts in the case:

It appears that the Austrian *Chargé* at Washington, M. Hulseman, always anxious of showing his zeal in the protection of the interests of his Government, wrote home as soon as Mr. Burlingame was appointed, to give the Austrian Cabinet a history of the new Minister's political acts in connection with the quarrel between Italy and Austria. When Mr. Burlingame arrived, therefore, at Paris, he was met by a request coming from the Prince Metternich, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, addressed through the American Legation here, that he would delay for a short time his arrival at Vienna, in order that the way might be made clear for his reception by the Emperor.

This request was made in the most kindly way and with the view of rendering Mr. Burlingame's reception and residence at the Austrian Court as agreeable as possible. The polite manner in which the request was made, induced Mr. Burlingame to consult his diplomatic colleagues then at Paris—Messrs. Dayton, Marsh, Sanford and others—all of whom advised him to respond to this request in the spirit in which it was made. Mr. Burlingame concurred in this view of his duty, and waited a certain length of time in order to see what course the Austrian Government was going to adopt in regard to him; when, at length, growing impatient at the delay, he, a few days ago signified his intention of starting at once to demand his reception.

Prince Metternich, having been informed of this by the American Legation here, again pressed upon Mr. Burlingame for a little longer delay, reiterating the desire that his reception might be rendered as acceptable as possible, and hoping that nothing should occur to disturb the good relations now existing between the two countries. But Mr. Burlingame, feeling that he had waited quite as long a time as could be reasonably expected of him, thought it due to his own dignity and that of his Government, not to wait any longer, and he accordingly left yesterday for Vienna, intending, however, to pass through Switzerland on the route, and thus consume a week between Paris and Vienna.

Mr. Burlingame very properly denies the right of the Austrian Government to inquire into his political acts antecedent to the date of his present appointment; and while he would willingly join issue with them on that point, and stands ready to demand without a word of explanation, his reception or rejection, yet he thought it right to defer to the polite request of the Prince Metternich, and accord the necessary time for consideration. He has thus satisfied every reasonable exigency, he has avoided introducing any new complication, and he can and will now demand his reception by the Austrian court purely on the merits of the case, without explanation or further concession of any kind.

This is not the first time Mr. Burlingame has been called to account for a fearless utterance of liberal doctrines. When he stood up in the House of Representatives and denounced the despotism of Slavery, he was singled out by the chivalry as a man to be made an example of, and was challenged to mortal combat; but that time the chivalry found they had waked up the wrong man. Now, again, when he stands up in the same House and pleads the cause of struggling Italy against despotic Austria, when he asks as an act of justice that free America should give encouragement to the noble efforts of the patriots of Italy, he is met with the scowls and the displeasure of Austria.

Mr. Burlingame, however, will not be rejected; he has been careful, since his appointment as Minister, to commit no act that could be offensive to the Austrian Government, and he does not admit their right to take exceptions to language used in debate in the councils of his country prior to that time, and on a question which did not directly concern Austria. In introducing a bill for elevating Sardinia to a higher rank in the diplomatic scale, he was doing a palpable act of justice to that Power, and in its advocacy was only performing the ordinary duty of any legislator to his country. But, if in the debate he spoke words of harshness towards Austria, they applied to the relations between that Power and Italy, and should not be made to act prejudicially to the United States, or to Mr. Burlingame's relations as representative of the United States at the Court of Austria. So far as regards his own feelings and those of his Government toward Austria, there is nothing to which the latter could take exception.

Under any circumstances, Mr. Burlingame will not, perhaps, remain but a short time abroad. His heart is in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union, and he feels like most men who have been mixed up in the events of the day, that his place is at home in the ranks of the army.

In this connection it would be proper to state that for the last year or two all American travelers whom we have seen concur in their testimony in favor of the superior politeness of Austrian officials over the officials of other parts of Germany. The change in this particular is most remarkable, and on account of the military precision, and yet polite and regular administration of police regulations, Austria has become, at least for Englishmen and Americans, the most agreeable country to travel in, on the continent.

A young French lady has just arrived in Paris from Nashville, Tennessee, from which place she was driven by the Secessionists. This lady, who is a highly accomplished and interesting person, has lived in Nashville many years as teacher in a seminary, and has not mingled in any way in the politics of a country to which she was a stranger. Lately, however, in a letter to a lady acquaintance at New-York, whose name, on account of her husband's position, is a terror to Secessionists in general, she described in no very agreeable colors the soldiers that were leaving for the army of Jeff. Davis. This letter was opened in the Nashville Post-office, its contents were read and voted treason to the Commonwealth of Tennessee, and a Committee at once waited upon Mademoiselle C., and gave her the usual twenty-four hours' notice to quit the State. She is now in Paris, and gives her French acquaintance a not very brilliant account of Tennessee civilization or Tennessee chivalry; and when one reflects that the cause of disunion require such measures as these for its safety, the whole fabric of the Slave Confederacy must hang upon a brittle thread indeed.

A book has just been printed here entitled *Fibrilia*, by Hyppolite Vattemare, translated from the American, with notes by the Abbé Moigno. The only peculiarity about this is, however, (since you are no doubt acquainted with the original,) that it should be translated *from the American*.

A good story is going the rounds charged to the account of Gov. Wright, the American Minister at Berlin, and who, I need not tell you, is from Indiana. Two European diplomats were talking about the Governor, and one of them who knew him, and who had just told the other that the Governor spoke neither French nor German, and English but indifferently, was asked by the other what language he did speak? "Why, Indiana, I suppose," was the reply.

But the Governor has made himself immensely popular at Berlin, as well with the diplomatic corps and the Government as with his traveling countrymen, and his departure will be deeply regretted. His successor, Mr. Judd, has been to Switzerland to leave his family, and quits Paris in a day or two for Berlin.

Mr. Fogg, Minister to Switzerland, left Paris yesterday for Berne, his future residence, in company with Mr. Burlingame. Mr. Fay, the retiring Minister to Switzerland, is going to travel a little in Europe, and then return to Berne to take up his permanent residence. His second wife is a Swiss lady, and all his ties seem to be now in that country. He is very popular in Berne, and is widely known by the Swiss people and universally esteemed.

MALAKOFF.

A General Bankrupt Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

The commercial men in all our large cities have their minds turned more or less earnestly to the question of a General Bankrupt law. Some think that the extra session of Congress now at hand will not close without at least discussing the question; but this is probably an error. It is not likely, however, that the next year can pass without a strong effort being made to have some law for the relief of insolvents passed by the United States Congress, although doubtless *any* such law will meet with opposition.

It is admitted that many men have been brought to poverty by misfortune, many by improvidence, and a still larger number by incapacity and inattention to business. Some ought to be left in suffering because of their recklessness, perhaps dishonesty, but there are many men who ought to be relieved from the pressure of debts they cannot pay, and the existence of which prevents their engaging in any business by which they could relieve themselves. If a general law could be framed which would punish fraud and relieve the honestly unfortunate, it would be most desirable, and certainly Congress ought to have sufficient talent for the enactment of such a law.

The English Bankrupt Law is doubtless well understood in this country, but it has some features which would require changing to suit us. The minor or lower Courts of Insolvency would not answer unless serious changes were made in their working, and some of the practice in the superior Court would demand a like serious change. In fact, the United States law should be prepared for the United States, and without distinct reference to the laws of any other country.

In this City, at the present time, there are some men in a position which would of itself suggest what ought to be a first provision of any such law as that referred to. Some merchants have, by the pressure of the times, and heavy losses in the South, been forced into insolvency. They have had a Committee of Creditors examine their affairs, and, acting under their advice, have offered a settlement to the creditors which most of them very willingly accept, but which two or three ill-natured ones decline, and commence suit against the debtor, hoping by their harshness to force a better settlement. This action on the part of three or four, or even a smaller number, will probably force the debtors into an assignment, and thus, without in any way benefiting the creditors, leave the debtor in poverty and debt, from which no amount of labor can ever relieve him.

To meet such cases, let the law provide that the debtor who finds that he cannot pay his debts may apply to the Commissioner in Bankruptcy for protection against executions, until a competent accountant, appointed by the Court, shall make a thorough examination of the debtor's affairs, such protection to be given for not less than ten or more than forty days. When such examination has been made, if it appears that the debtor has acted in good faith, and honestly offered to his creditors all his estate will pay, let creditors be notified to come in within sixty days, and agree to accept the offer, failing which, the official assignee shall take charge of the estate and proceed to wind it up, and the Court shall have authority to discharge the debtor on his making a full surrender to the assignee.

Again, when a debtor stops payment and does not at once call his creditors together and state his position to them, or when any party to whom he owes a *bona fide* debt of not less than $500, will come forward and make oath that he verily believes fraud is contemplated, or that the debtor retaining possession of his estate may prove disastrous to the interests of creditors, an injunction shall at once issue restraining the debtor from further progress with his business until the case is heard, which hearing shall be within five days, and at the hearing the creditor seeking to have the estate placed in bankruptcy, must show cause, or must have at least one-third the creditors to join him in the effort, provided the debtor opposes the action, and is supported in his opposition by any one of his *bona fide* creditors. In case no opposition is offered the Court may, at its discretion, order a surrender of the estate to the official assignee, and the discharge of the debtor or his imprisonment, if his action has been fraudulent.

These are but two points suggested by cases now existing, and if the framers of the law keep in view the fact, that *misfortune is not a crime, and ought not to be punished as such; but fraud is a crime, and ought to be punished as are other criminal acts*, they can frame a law which must prove just and equitable. When a debtor goes into the Bankrupt Court to seek the relief it affords, he ought to know that his affairs will be thoroughly investigated, and if fraud is found, he will be punished, not only by being refused relief, but by being imprisoned not less than six months.

The men who give credit oppose a General Bankrupt Law solely because they consider it impossible so to frame a law that its provisions will not be found in some instances to bear injuriously on the creditor, especially where the debtor is very distant. It is feared that if every country should have an Insolvent Court, or country judges have insolvency jurisdiction, the men appointed assignees might be unfit for their position and that estates would be wasted, or perhaps, worse.

To obviate this, confine the Courts to two or three for a State; let the judges be appointed by Government, and not removable except for cause; let the creditors have a restricted veto power as to who shall be assignee; and let the assignee be compelled to give adequate security.

FROM KENTUCKY.

More About the Recent Election—Sixty Thousand Clear Majority for the Union—Trimble, not Burnett, Entitled to Represent the First District—Trimble may Contest the Election There—Exciting News from East Tennessee—Impending Civil War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 2, 1861.

Kentucky's aggregate Union majority on the 20th ult. exceeded 50,000—it was nearly or quite 60,000. I under-estimated the majorities of several—for instance, Wadsworth's, which is about 10,000; Harding's, 7,900; Grider's, 7,300; Jackson's, 5,900; Wickliffe's, 5,500; Burnett claims 2,000 or more majority over Trimble, but Trimble can more fairly claim it, and I trust he will contest Burnett's alleged right to represent the First District.

According to the most reliable accounts, Burnett represents only the manufactured high-pressure sentiment of a dominant mob in the Purchase,—not the sober and real sentiment of the people even there. The Purchase groans under a reign of terror. Many hundreds were barred from the polls. Many were intimidated, many imposed upon. "Fifteen thousand majority for Burnett," was the cry and the boast, and those who would not swallow it, and swell the train of Burnett's "Knights" and "Guards," were gagged by warnings or goaded by bayonets. They had to vote for Burnett or not vote at all.

If any one is entitled to represent the First District Trimble is. The actual popular majority is for Trimble and with Trimble. Judge Trimble deserves a seat in the Congress of the United States. He is national and loyal.

But Henry Clay Burnett has been, is, and and will be, so far as he dare, a traitorous conspirator against the Government he may again swear faithfully to serve,—the Government which with one hand he would strike down and stab to death, while with the other he would draw on the Government Treasury and grasp at "Lincoln's gold." The Purchase should at once be purified, redeemed, and relieved of all such "Henry Clays" as he. It soon will be.

The news from East Tennessee is that "King Harris" may attempt to invade and overrun it. I shouldn't be surprised. The foolhardy audacity of Secessionists knows no bounds. "The little batch of affected traitors around Andrew Johnson's home" shall not contract their expansive powers! They are raising all sorts of rumors as pretexts to fill East Tennessee with Jeff. Davis' soldiers, and by force of arms to prevent it from taking the stand of West Virginia. Pillow's forces may already be planted at Cumberland and Wheeler's Gaps to seize "Lincoln's guns," and waylay with masked batteries and guerillas "Lincoln's troops." A gentleman just from Tennessee tells me he saw several regiments hurrying to Knoxville and Cumberland Gap. Private letters to Mr. Prentick and other Louisvillians indicate a "desperate state of excitement." Both parties in Tennessee are up in arms. Civil war, commencing in East Tennessee, is imminent. But the liberty-loving people of the Cumberland Mountains can never be subjugated. The atmosphere around Andrew Johnson's home inspires the right spirit—the spirit of heroic patriotism. The noble mountaineers will fight and win. They are fully aroused. They will brave and overcome all the dangers which beset them. King Harris can't make them recant their Convention's Declaration of Grievances and virtual Declaration of Independence. But they need more arms, munitions, men and means, and the sooner they are supplied the better for them and for us all. That they will receive timely and adequate succor from the Government and Kentucky, I cannot entertain a doubt.

PONTIAC.

Interesting from New-Mexico.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE TERRITORY—THE GOVERNOR—THE APACHES STILL HOSTILE.

Correspondence of the Missouri Republican.

SANTA FE, Sunday, June 16, 1861.

The Fifth and Seventh Regiments are ordered to the States. They will not leave, however, before the volunteer regiments are organized and equipped to supply their place. Ceran St. Vrain and Miguel E. Pino are appointed Colonels; Kit Carson and Manuel Chaves, Lieutenant-Colonels; Jesu Maria Baca y Salazar and Francisco Chaves, Majors.

Col. Canby now commands the Department of New Mexico, Col. Loring having resigned and left for the Southern Confederacy, accompanied by Paymaster Robt. B. Reynolds. Col. John B. Grayson, of the Subsistence Department, and Dr. Edward N. Covey, have also quit the service, and will, doubtless, soon turn up in Dixie's land.

Lieut. O. G. Wagner, in pursuance of an order from Washington, will leave this evening for the States.

Major Whiting and son were passengers in the last States' coach, which arrived here on Wednesday last.

Dr. H. Connelly, for many years a merchant in New-Mexico, has been appointed Governor. He will not qualify for the position until after the expiration of Gov. Rencher's time. A Mr. Granger succeeds W. A. Street in the office of Receiver of Public Moneys. Levi J. Keithly has declined the appointment of Marshal for the Territory. It is a position of much labor without sufficient emoluments to keep soul and body together. It was this same Mr. Keithly who, on the 17th of January, 1860, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, introduced a bill for the repeal of the slave code, enacted the previous year, and who, on the following day, was, for his temerity, ejected from the Speakership by a vote of more than two to one. Mr. Keithly was the first one to take the initiatory step to practically inaugurate here the principles contended for by the Lincoln Administration. Who, after this, will not say that political parties, as well as Republics, are ungrateful?

A party of men on their way to the San Juan mines, last week, were attacked near Navajo Springs, by Navajoes, and one of the number killed. On the 21 inst., the same tribe run off sixty-one oxen belonging to the train of Mr. Vicente Pino, between Las Lunas and Laguna. About the same time they stole eighty head of cattle from the Puebla of Isleta.

The Arizona Apaches are in open hostility to the whites of that Territory, notwithstanding several of the bands regularly received rations from the United States Government. In consequence of recent demonstrations on the part of these Indians, it is said that the Pino Alto mines have been deserted, as also the settlements on the Rio Mimbres; in fact we have accounts from almost every part of the Territory, of ranches being abandoned in consequence of the marked hostility of the Apaches; and it is not unlikely they will soon make an inroad upon the Valley of the Mesilla. There can be no doubt that they are infinitely more warlike than ever before. About the first of this month they stole forty-four mules from the San Pedro Station of the Overland Mail Company. The stock of several stations had been collected at that point for safety. On the 3d inst., near Cook's Springs, they killed two Mexicans belonging to Ellsburg & Amburgh's train, and drove off twenty head of mules. A party of emigrants the same day, at the same place, were attacked and two of their number killed. In this encounter the red devils received a Roland for their Oliver. A herd of train mules belonging to the Government were taken by another band of the same tribe.

Near Apache Pass another Government train lost twelve mules by the same tribe. A few days subsequent to the above, they attacked three Mexicans, killed one, and captured four mules, which at the time were attached to a wagon. Very recently wagons belonging to Mr. Samuel Bean were attacked within one mile of Pino Alto. The drivers fled for safety. The Indians shot the oxen, rifled the wagons, and what they did not want they scattered in every direction. A party of nineteen Comanches, on the 24th ult., made a descent upon a herd of mules, belonging to the mail-station at Leon Holes, and succeeded in driving off three, and it was with the utmost difficulty they were prevented from taking the whole herd. Mr. H. C. Grosvenor, Superintendent of the Santa Rita Mining Company, and two Mexicans, were killed by the Apaches on the trail between the Santa Rita mines and Fort Buchanan. Mr. Grosvenor was a native of Ohio, a printer and lithographer by profession.

The train of army supplies which was run into Chihuahua some weeks since and sold by the wagon-master, was not delivered to the United States troops as reported. The purchaser, on learning that Kirk had sold him stolen property, pursued him and regained possession of the money he had paid, and delivered the train back to Kirk. The property was afterwards seized by an agent of the American Consul at El Paso, who also arrested Kirk. A company in pursuit of Indians, happening on the train, arrested both Kirk and the agent and took possession of the train, which is now at Cassa Grandas, and the prisoners, Kirk and the agent, are now at Chihuahua, awaiting a judicial investigation of the case. It is said that, inasmuch as there is no treaty between the United States and Mexico that requires the rendition of stolen property, the United States will in no wise be benefited by the adjudication of the suit.

The Placer mines, within sight of Santa Fé, are again being worked. They are now managed by practical miners of large experience. There is no question but that the quartz of these mines excel in richness those of any others known in this country. The great difficulty heretofore encountered in their profitable working was the inability of the miners to save the gold after it had been separated from the quartz. Last Saturday an experiment was tried, which resulted in the production of thirty-four dollars in gold from fifteen bushels of quartz.

Nothing since my last from San Juan.

We have had several refreshing showers of rain the past week. We are most anxious that it should be duplicated. There have also been reviving rains in the Rio Abajo, but not enough to satisfy the growing crop.

New-Mexico is still loyal to the first Confederation, and her people evince no disposition to change.

Hon. Thomas C. de Baca and Hon. J. S. Watts, will most probably be the candidates for Congress, although no nominations have yet been made; the friends of the respective parties are already electioneering in their behalf.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.

MARTINSBURGH, Va., Thursday, July 4, 1861.

We are celebrating the eighty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, in our enemy's country, upon our own soil. It is not probable that the farthest-sighted patriot of the band who signed the sacred scroll ever had a conception of such a result.

The march from Hainesville here was almost without interest, not an enemy being visible on the road or near it.

A short time before the march commenced, Orderly-Sergeant Smith, of Company C, of the Twenty-third, found about 150 large hospital tents, belonging to the enemy, and all piled up ready for transportation. As transportation could not be had for them, they were burned by Lieut. Malseed, with a detail of Company C, by order of Col. Dare.

The march into Martinsburgh was led by the cavalry, under Col. Thomas, and as the Union troops came in at the eastern side of the town, the secession army was leaving it in hot haste at the western. Several Confederate flags were flying when we came in sight, but when our force got into the streets not one was to be seen.

The Union people are overjoyed at the arrival of the Federal force, but the rebels were very much frightened, and closed their houses and stores. They have reopened them all now, however, as they have made the discovery that we came to protect, and not to molest.

Major Spear, of the Twenty-third Regiment, is Provost Marshal's Aid to-day. Lieut.-Col. Burney, of the same, is Grand Officer of the Guard.

At noon, to-day, the Stars and Stripes were raised over the Court-house, and ten regiments under Gen. Cadwalader paraded on the occasion. A national salute was fired by Perkins' Battery. The raising of the flag was hailed with the utmost enthusiasm by the citizens and soldiers, and a season of general rejoicing prevailed.

The bars have all been closed, and five hundred barrels of whisky left by the rebels in a ware house along the railroad were destroyed by McMullin's men, by order of Gen. Patterson.

Numerous complaints have come in against our men, along the road from Williamsport here, for sacking and pillaging private property, and the complaints were all verified by our own view of the premises yesterday. In consequence of this, Gen. Patterson has issued a peremptory order, that any soldier caught pillaging, or with any stolen property in his possession, shall be shot by drum-head Court-martial at once; and any officer who shall speak to or insult a lady upon the street, shall be subject to arrest and confinement in the guard-house.

Hamilton Smith, of Company B, Twenty-third, had his arm so seriously fractured to-day, by the accidental discharge of a rifle, that it was found necessary to amputate it, and Surgeon Gross performed an operation which promises to save the man's life and a great portion of his arm.

A private of the Sixteenth had his hand very seriously lacerated this morning, by the discharge of a musket which fell on a tent.

All day there has been a report here that Gen. McClellan had taken Winchester, but it is not generally credited.

The town to-night is as quiet as though there had never been a soldier within a hundred miles of it. Once in a while a musket shot is heard from some excitable picket, who imagines he sees something. The Twenty-third Regiment has charge of the town, and are in the highest repute with the citizens, as the men and officers behave in the most exemplary manner.

The general impression here in the force is that we shall not move from this point for some days. If the news of McClellan's occupancy of Winchester is verified, we will probably move in that direction in a few days. If it is not true, we shall not probably leave until there is something positively learned from his division.

The following strict orders have just been issued to the soldiers under Gen. Patterson's command:

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
MARTINSBURGH, Va., July 7, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31.—*First*—The following articles of war will be read to each command, and be posted in a conspicuous place in each camp and quarters. All officers and good soldiers are requested to check with a firm hand any violation of these regulations, and to arrest and report the offenders forthwith, in order that they may be brought to punishment, and the good name of this army and of the American people be protected from dishonor.

ART. 49. Any officer belonging to the service of the United States, who, by discharging of fire-arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by a General Court-martial.

ART. 51. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison or quarters of the forces of the United States, employed in any parts out of the said States, upon pain of death, or such other punishment as a Court-martial shall direct.

ART. 52. Any officer or soldier who shall misbehave himself before the enemy, run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, or guard which he or they may be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like, or shall cast away his arms and ammunition, or shall quit his post or colors to plunder and pillage, every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 54. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march; and whosoever shall commit any waste or sport, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish ponds, houses or gardens, corn fields, inclosures of meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatever belonging to the inhabitants of the United States, unless by order of the then Commander-in-Chief of the armies of said States, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

ART. 56. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, materials or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

ART. 57. Whoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a court martial.

2. The names and offences of all persons engaged in plundering or wantonly destroying property, and of officers conniving at such disgraceful practices, will on detection be published to the army and to the country.

3. The Commanding General has assured the citizens protection while peacefully following their ordinary avocations, and no one worthy of associating with honorable men will disturb them. He relies upon the loyal men of his command, who are here to assert the supremacy of the laws of the country, to see that they are not violated with impunity by wretches who assume the garb of the soldier only to disgrace it.

4. All officers will be held responsible for the inforcement of these regulations within their respective commands.

By order of MAJOR-GEN. PATTERSON.
F. J. PORTER, A. A. General.

The Winchester (Va.) *Republican* has this account of the fight near Martinsburgh:

"On Monday last the National forces under command of Gen. Patterson, numbering 15,000, crossed the Potomac river at Williamsport ford, and advanced in the direction of Martinsburgh. On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the Fifth Virginia Regiment, under command of Col. Harper, which had been sent out by Col. Jackson as a scouting party, suddenly and unexpectedly came in collision with a large force of the enemy, estimated to be at least 5,000 strong. A sharp conflict at once ensued. Our forces had but one piece of artillery, which became useless after two or three rounds had been fired. Although the strength of the enemy was greatly superior to ours in numbers, our men fought with great coolness and bravery. The enemy being well provided with artillery, threw shell among our forces, which compelled them to retire, which they did in perfect order. From persons who were engaged in the fight, we learn that not more than 400 or 500 of Col. Harper's regiment were in the action.

The Continental Morgan Guards, of our town, commanded by Capt. Avis, and the West Augusta Guards, of Staunton, were in the thickest of the battle from first to last, and it was only in these companies that any casualties were sustained. As well as we can learn, there were but two of our men killed; their names we learn, are Farrish and Snapp, of Capt. Avis' company; whilst there were eight or ten wounded, but none of them seriously so. Five or six of the wounded have been brought to town, and are receiving every necessary attention. A company which had been detained from the main body, were captured by Captains Patrick and Hardesty, companies of cavalry. Forty-three of the prisoners were brought to town on Wednesday morning, and lodged in jail. They state that when they volunteered it was for only three months, and under condition that they were not to cross the Potomac. They say that their term of service would have expired on the 6th inst., and that they were forced to cross into Virginia. They speak in grateful terms of their treatment since their capture. The officers of the company have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected.

After the engagement, Col. Jackson, with his brigade, retired two miles south of Martinsburgh. Last evening, Gen. Johnston, with all the forces stationed in and around Winchester, marched to his aid, and we may expect to hear of a battle at any hour.

LATER.—We learn that more prisoners have been captured by our forces. The number is said to be twenty-seven. Among them is a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain and a Surgeon. They are all Pennsylvanians. We have also just received information that the Yankees have taken possession of Martinsburgh, and are estimated to be from 15,000 to 18,000 strong. Gen. Johnston is at Darksville, seven miles this side of Martinsburgh, and at the time of our writing is preparing to advance upon the enemy. His command is about 13,000.

The militia of the county have been ordered out, and are rapidly collecting in town, eager for a shot at the minions of Lincoln."

The following note from a correspondent of the Baltimore *American*, just returned from Martinsburgh, puts to rest all the rumors of a battle between Gen. Patterson and Gen. Johnston, and a revese to the Union troops, which were so industriously circulated on Sunday evening:

RELAY HOUSE, Monday, July 8, 1861.

Messrs. Editors of American:

We left Martinsburgh on Saturday at noon. All was quiet there then. Gen. Patterson's command is now in camp on the several sides of the town, waiting the arrival of Capt. Doubleday's 32-pound rifle cannon, and also for Col. Stone to come up.

Johnston has taken a position seven miles beyond Martinsburgh, where he has been reinforced by about seven thousand infantry, giving him a total of sixteen thousand men. He there awaits the approach of Gen. Patterson, which will be made as soon as the expected reinforcement comes up. Ten regiments are expected from Pennsylvania and New-York to join Patterson's command. It is most likely that Johnston will fall back to Winchester, where the forces of McClellan and Patterson will join to give battle.

The last account, and most reliable, in regard to the skirmish on the 3d between the advance guards of Gen. Patterson and the Confederates, at Hainesville, gives over one hundred Confederate soldiers killed, and three of the Federals.

A fine house and barn situated at Falling Waters, and owned by John Cunningham, was burned to the ground on Friday last. It was probably fired by some of his Union neighbors, whom he offended by efforts to oppress them, when the Secessionists were in power there. Prompt measures will be taken by the commanders of the forces to prevent all future like deeds of vengeance. "To deliver, and not to oppress," is the motto.

The boys at Martinsburgh are full of enthusiasm and hope, and all eager for a real grand fight. All engaged in the late skirmish behaved themselves nobly.

THE FIGHT AT CUMBERLAND.

The Indianapolis *Journal* contains a "letter written at Camp McGinnis, Cumberland, Ind., June 27," giving the full particulars of the desperate fight of the Zouaves at Davis Creek, as follows:

"The party went down the North Fork of the Potomac to the burnt bridge, six miles below, and crossed into Virginia, along the line of the railroad. After inquiring along at different points as to the presence of troops, they were told at one house that they were just ahead. The woman said she had counted forty-one horsemen. A little further on they came upon their tracks, and meeting a footman, he said they were but fifty yards ahead, hid by a bend in the road. They put spurs to their horses, and, coming in sight, fired upon them. The rebels turned in their saddles, and fired, but made no stand. Both parties continued at a full run, our boys passing five or six of the crew they had unhorsed, until they came to a culvert with a bridge over it too long for the horses to leap; several horses fell over this. One officer, thought to be a Captain, turned upon Dave at the culvert, and gave him the sword stroke on his head. I think Dave shot his horse from under him. Dave received his wounds in this fight while running after them, and had his horse killed. This captain's horse fell over the culvert, the captain going through the culvert and coming through on the other side of the railroad, came upon Farley, catching him by the left shoulder, and raised his revolver to strike him with it, when Hollowell broke his gun stock over his head, and they (Farley and the captain) clinched and rolled down the hill together. The captain then surrendered himself and begged for mercy. Farley unloosed his grip and got up, when the captain—a man of about 200 pounds weight—caught Farley about the legs and pulled him down again. Farley then struck him with his sabre bayonet across his right and left temple, and a centre blow on the top of his head. Harrison, of Company H, then shot him in the breast. Strange as it may seem, Farley says he was not dead when he left him. It has since been ascertained that he is a celebrated Texan Ranger, notorious as a bloodthirsty and courageous man.

As the rebels were flying up the side of the mountain, one of them aimed his revolver at one of our scouts, and just as he pulled the trigger, down fell Mr. Zouave, flat on the ground, and the ball passed harmlessly over him. A fellow Zouave, who was near him, aimed at one of the rebels of the party on the mountain, and firing, the rascal leaped out of his saddle into the air, and fell a dozen feet below, upon a rock, (as the scout told me,) with a *whack!* Many little incidents I must omit. Our boys killed seven or eight in this skirmish; killed several horses, and captured five or six; several revolvers, five silver-mounted dragoon and navy pistols, and the Captain's sword.

Dave was so weak they were compelled, on their return, to stop on Kelly's Island, between Virginia and Maryland. Baker went for a wagon to carry Dave. Before his return the rebels had received reinforcements, and came upon them again with between fifty and sixty men. Under the excitement of the moment Hays managed to get on a horse, and the boys started him toward the river and turned on the rebels. The first that came through the ravine fell dead in his tracks, and three were shot in the middle of the branch as they rode through, falling in the water. As they rushed on, our boys, who were dismounted at the time, became separated in the thick undergrowth and logs, and it was every man for himself for a little while. Most of the boys had emptied their pistols in the first fight, and having no pistol ammunition, they were obliged to trust to their rifles, but they made every shot tell. Lew. Farley, of Company F, shot six himself, one of them the leader of the party. There was hardly any of the party but what brought down his man, and some of them killed two or three apiece. As soon as our boys discovered that they were outnumbered so largely—about six or eight to one—they beat a retreat. Two of the boys threw their guns into the canal, they were pressed so hard, not having time to reload. Another was chased nearly three miles by the enemy, they firing at him as they ran. Having wet his ammunition in crossing the river, he threw away his rifle and had to depend on his heels.

After the men became separated in the undergrowth, in the first rush of the rebels, it was impossible to get together again, and while some remained on the ground, others were obliged to retreat. Farley and one or two others remained until the whole fight was over, and then started for the camp."

The following is Gen. McClellan's letter to Col. Wallace, complimenting the conduct of his regiment:

Col. Lew Wallace: I congratulate you upon the gallant conduct of your regiment. Thank them for me, and express to the party how highly I honor their heroic courage, "worthy of their French namesakes." I more than ever regret that you are not under my command. I have urged Gen. Scott to send up the Pennsylvania Regiments. I begin to doubt whether the Eleventh Indiana needs reinforcements.

Gen. G. B. McCLELLAN.

THE POSITION OF MR. CRITTENDEN.

The following letter is probably about as satisfactory an exposition as will be made of the feelings and purposes with which Hon. John J. Crittenden takes his seat in the House of Representatives, after having defeated the noisy Secessionist, Simms:

PARIS, June 26, 1861.

Larz Anderson, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Our State has been again called upon to speak her voice on the question of Union or Secession, and she has spoken by an immense majority according to the true and noble teachings of her dead Clay and living Crittenden. In our district the last of the great old Romans has obtained a vote which represents the strength of its Union sentiment and its appreciation of his wisdom, virtue and public services. But even now the newspapers have commenced the work of misrepresenting him.

Mr. Crittenden had formed the deliberate purpose never again to take any office, but to give the residue of his days to the quietude of private life. He was only induced to stand for a seat in Congress from the Ashland District, by the earnest and persistent solicitation of friends, in it and out of it, who had honored him so long and so much, and who desired to restore its former splendor. In all his speeches, he distinctly expressed his utter distrust of his ability to do anything towards delivering the country from its great troubles; and besought the people, if he should be elected, not to be disappointed though his utmost exertions to that end should prove fruitless. He said, in reply to questions propounded to him through the public prints, that for the defence of the Capital of the Nation, he would vote men and money to an amount that might become necessary to defend it against all enemies, foreign or domestic. That if the seceded States made a just and reasonable proposition to restore the Union and peace, he would not thereafter vote another man or dollar to make war upon them. That if such a proposition was made to them, he would vote supplies to enable the President faithfully to execute the duties of his office and the laws of Congress.

It is not true that Mr. Crittenden intends to propose any ultimatum in Congress to adjust the existing national difficulties. He thinks the war ought never to have been begun, and ought to be brought to a speedy close, upon just and proper terms, which would restore the Union and peace. But he does not believe that he would be the most suitable person to present propositions to that end to Congress at its next session. He hopes they will originate with others, under whose auspices they would be more likely to have a better promise of success; and will give any proper ones, come from what quarter they may, his most earnest support. He seeks no fame or even prominence in connection with this subject, but hopes that all the wounds of his torn and bleeding country may be healed, and will ever be ready to give all aid and honor to the blessed physicians who can suggest the remedies. His constituents and his countrymen will give him full trust and confidence in the whole matter. They know that he fully and correctly comprehends his noble mission to be to cooperate in the great and holy work of pacification. He will make no questions or issues merely to throw them before the country. He has the experience of fifty years of practical statesmanship, and on that long and brilliant career, there is not a shadow of a solitary cloud. The nation does homage to his great ability, his experience, patriotism, and the unselfish nobleness of his soul. He has no passions to indulge, no schemes of ambition to promote. The present is posterity to him, and from the grand elevation of the past he surveys the whole of his sundered and warring country, and his only aspiration to Heaven is for its pacification and reunion. He would deem the humblest contribution by himself towards that priceless work, not only the greatest service, but the greatest reward of his life. If others do not move in it he may, but not until there is a prospect of effecting some good. Mr. Crittenden from his position can best determine the time when it will be proper to make a demonstration. That time may come during the ensuing session of Congress, and it may not. His constituents and countrymen will quietly and trustingly bide his judgment and his time.

So this matter seems to me.

As ever, your faithful friend,

GARRETT DAVIS.

A LOYAL KENTUCKIAN.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a speech delivered on June 17, by Hon. J. T. Boyle, at Nicholasville, Ky. He thoroughly exposed the fallacy of secession, and concluded thus:

"Fellow-citizens, the people have been deceived, and led to believe that this rebellion can and would succeed. Look at it for yourselves. So far as the state of public feeling of the nation and of the South was concerned—so far as the prosperous condition of the South was concerned—so far as the past administration of the Government favored and bent all the power of the Government to the traitorous scheme, was concerned—the rebellion commenced under the most prosperous circumstances, and at an auspicious period. Yet the rebellion has weakened and diminished in power and rational hopes of success. It is evident the rebellion is waning and will soon be crushed out. Their army, to a large extent, is made up of forced conscripts for the service. Their fabulous loans have never been negotiated. They are without money to carry on the war. Blockaded as the rebellious States have been on all sides, they are without adequate provisions for the support of an army on a war footing. The public opinion of the world is against the rebellion. All hope of aid and comfort from France and England and other foreign countries has proved a delusion. The utter failure of the rebel chiefs to accomplish and fulfill their promises to the Southern people, and their retreats before the sure progress of the patriot forces of the Government, their inability to feed or pay their soldiers, has demoralized their forces, and broken the power and strength of that artificial public sentiment which favored the rebellion. The seeds of weakness and final dissolution of the rebel Government are manifest. The loyal and patriotic Union men throughout the Southern States will soon appear upon the scene of action, to claim and vindicate their rights.

Fellow-citizens, besides the elements of dissolution and decay which mark the rebellion, behold the majestic preparation of the Government to vindicate its supremacy! See the uprising of millions of freemen to defend the Capital of the nation, and vindicate the Government of their country, and preserve the liberties of the people! The final triumph of the Government and of the people over the rebels is as sure and certain as that the Lord reigneth. The Government has the numbers, the wealth, the means, the Army, the Navy, the full power to suppress this rebellion and put down the traitors, and it will be done. Twenty-seven or twenty-eight millions of free people cannot and will not surrender this Government of our fathers to destruction by one or two millions of malcontents and rebels. Duty to God, to our country, to mankind, demand such sacrifice as may be necessary to preserve it, and the nation is willing to offer it on the altar of the country. The Government and the people will triumph, and every vestige of treason will disappear. And this land, marked by its mountains, and rivers, and lakes and valleys, for the habitation of a people of one nation, with a homogeneous Government and laws, will continue as our fathers made it—the best exemplification of a free Government the world has ever seen.

Fellow-citizens, it is for such a Government and such a country we are called to struggle, and now before taking leave of you, I beseech you, my countrymen and countrywomen, to give your influence and support to the venerable and illustrious Crittenden, as your best means to uphold your Government, secure its triumph, and restore peace to the nation. No truer, or wiser, and better man lives, and none so able and fit to serve his country and its people at this great crisis. I beseech you by the love you have for your country, for your wives and children, for the peace of the land, that you cease not your efforts, until you have placed by your suffrages our illustrious countryman in the councils of the nation."

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Booneville (Mo.) correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* writes under date of July 2:

"Gen. Lyon's command is under orders to leave at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. A force of five or six hundred, under Lieut.-Col. Schæffer, will remain at this point. Col. Stevenson, who will probably arrive to-morrow, will, however, assume command of all military operations from Kansas City to the mouth of the Missouri River. This will give Col. Boernstein an opportunity to reorganize his regiment for three years' service.

The following order is furnished for publication:

HEAD-QUARTERS MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS,
BOONEVILLE, Mo., July 1, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.—The present emergencies of public affairs require of all loyal persons the utmost prudence and moderation in order to secure their own individual welfare and that of our country, and avoid by all possible means the unhappy consequences of indiscretion. By such means only can the unavoidable hardships of a toilsome campaign be endured with patience and cheerfulness.

The readiness with which the troops of this command have responded to the call of their country in its present dangers, their zealous devotion to its cause and patient endurance of privations thus far, give an encouraging hope of much satisfaction upon these points, on occasions of more severe hardships than those heretofore incurred in our late movements. With a view to these objects, the following rules will be observed:

Company commanders will march at the hind end of their companies, and see that no man falls out of place without permission; and this permission will be granted only for absolutely necessary purposes. On occasions of sickness, the men will be placed in charge of a non-commissioned officer, and remain till the Regimental Surgeon, who marches in the rear of his regiment, comes up and gives the needful orders; and he should be careful not to allow persons to be excused from marching upon unfounded complaints. Upon arriving in camp, commanding officers will cause company rolls to be called; and all persons out of the ranks without permission will be punished. Frequent halts will be made, and men must take advantage of them to get water and rest themselves; and no indulgences beyond this can be permitted. An efficient soldiery can only be so by being orderly, and the Commanding General trusts that a true appreciation of the great interests at stake will prompt every member of this command to orderly behavior, but should this necessary injunction be disregarded by unscrupulous members of this command, all officers are required to notice, with vigilance, such occurrences, and they are required to stop them by summary means, and visit offenders with vigorous punishment.

Grateful for past services and zeal of the members of this command, the commanding General trusts the merits of our cause will have a corresponding decorum and dignity of our soldiers.

By order of
GEN. LYON.
J. M. SCHOFIELD, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The lack of Col. Blair's energetic spirit has been apparent in every attempt at progress since he left for Washington. Without promptness to plan and execute, movements of magnitude cannot advance except at a slow pace, while a steady determination to push forward everything connected with the campaign soon infuses itself into all, both officers and soldiers."

The *Democrat* of July 7, says:

"Mr. J. C. Pickett, of Cedar City, Cedar County, Mo., arrived in this city yesterday, having left his home on the 26th ult. He reports that Gov. Jackson was on Clear Creek, eight miles south of Osceola. He had about 1,000 men, with 6,000 muskets and 300 horses and mules. Gen. Rains was encamped at Howard's mills, and had 4,000 men and six pieces of cannon. Gen. Price had about 250 men encamped on the north fork of Spring River, in Barton County.

Gov. Jackson took all the wheat at Riche's mills, on South River, where they had to camp two days on account of high water. Mr. Pickett met several small companies of men on their way to join Jackson. There are 600 Union men in Cedar County who want arms. Rev. Obadiah Smith has 124 Union men at his house waiting for arms. Jackson was after his stock, which was still in the woods. He also seized a load of coffee, sugar and salt, that was on its way to a [illegible] in Grundy County, and made the man haul it for him.”

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

The Charleston *Courier*, of July 1, has the following: “The South Carolina schooner *Petrel*, E. O. [illegible] commanding, left South Edisto on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, passed North Edisto at 4 o'clock, and made Stono at 5½ P. M. The officers report that they saw in sight two men-of-war, one a large man-of-war ship, and the other a barque-rigged vessel. These were seen about twenty miles to the northeast of Charleston bar. The *Petrel* ran in over the bar, passing the blockaders, was brought to by a shot from Fort Sumter when nearly abreast of Fort Johnson, and a few moments afterwards was hailed with another shot from Fort Moultrie. This occurred about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening, and no doubt gave rise to the current rumor that a boat from the blockading vessels, in attempting a landing, had been fired at from Sumter. The *Petrel* anchored in the stream off the battery yesterday morning, giving a salute as she dropped anchor. An officer on board reports the blockading vessels, on Sunday morning, immediately off the bar. The *Petrel*, while on service, seems to have been quite a mark for artillerists. During the action of Fort Sumter she was fired at several times from Fort Sumter, whilst engaged in carrying dispatches between Morris' and Sullivan's Islands, and thus keeping up communication.”

THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS.

The Mobile *Register* says: “We have reason to know that the Confederate Government is in possession of dispatches from its Commissioners in Europe as late as May 24. We are betraying no secret of the Government at Richmond, because our information does not come from any member of it. At the date alluded to Mr. YANCEY was in London; Judge ROST was in Paris, and had had two interviews with the [illegible]. The particulars of those interviews we [illegible] we could. But there is no harm in [illegible] was of a character highly gratifying to [illegible]ioners and to the friends of their country. [illegible] Emperor understands the [illegible] at the bottom of the American revolution far better than LINCOLN or any of the Northern rulers who are now running the ‘old wreck’ high and dry ashore with all their might. ‘Set a beggar on horseback,’ says the old proverb, ‘and he will ride to the devil.’ LINCOLN and crew are beggarly statesmen, and, before many moons, will be a ‘stench in the nostrils’ of all civilized men, as they are now in those of the people of the South, and growing daily to be in those of Europe. In England the Southern cause hourly gains strength and friends. Every step of the Lincoln Government has damaged it abroad. SEWARD'S braggadocia dispatches and CASSIUS M. CLAY'S silly letter to the London *Times* have prejudiced their authors and helped the South.

On the whole, our Commissioners are in the best possible spirits, working hard as any man with a heart in his breast would work in such a cause, and doing better with that cause than even a sanguine Confederate would have a right to expect.”

INDIANA TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of July 6 says:

“When Col. KIMBALL'S regiment arrives in Virginia, Indiana will have ten regiments in the field of action, which, when the first six are recruited up to the three years' standard, will comprise a force of very nearly 11,000 men. The following are the regiments and their commanders: Sixth Regiment, Col. Crittenden; Seventh Regiment, Col. Dumont; Eighth Regiment, Col. Benton; Ninth Regiment, Col. Milroy; Tenth Regiment, Col. Manson; Eleventh Regiment, Col. Wallace; Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Sullivan; Fourteenth Regiment, Col. Kimball; Fifteenth Regiment, Col. Wagner; Seventeenth Regiment, Col. Hascall. The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh regiments are composed of three months' men, which will be recruited for the three years service and kept in the field without interruption. The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth are originally three years' men, are splendidly equipped and finely drilled and disciplined. They are in for the job, and will need no recruiting unless disease or the enemy's bullets thin their ranks.”

CONFISCATION PROPOSED.

The New-Orleans *Delta* is savage at the useless “humanity and moderation” of the rebel leaders. It wants a full stop put to all payment of Northern debts, and calls attention to the large amount of property in Louisiana held by persons or their agents in the North. It mentions three caces, viz.:

“Gen. PATTERSON, in command of a large force now advancing on Virginia; Capt. ADAMS, who commands the squadron which is now depredating on the property of Southern citizens; and Dr. WOOD, the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. These officers all own large properties in the South. Gen. PATTERSON holds a large amount of the paper of our planters. He is even now, through his attorney, endeavoring to execute a judgment for $30,000 on a plantation owned by a widow lady in this State. Capt. HENRY ADAMS has a large interest in a plantation and negroes in this State, and Surgeon-General WOOD has a large force of negroes working on a plantation in Louisiana.”

A STEAMBOAT FOR CAIRO.

B. S. WALCOTT, of New-York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y., has tendered to Gen. PRENTISS, as a present to the Government, the stern-wheel steamboat *Princeton*, owned by him, and now at St. Louis, and the offer has been accepted by the commandant of the post, whose Secretary writes:

“I am instructed by Gen. PRENTISS to reply that a good steamboat is and has been in constant need at this post, and has been hitherto obtained at exorbitant rent, and that therefore no donation to our Government could be more directly useful than yours.”

THE CHIVALRY LAID BARE.

Under this caption the Albany *Evening Journal* says:

“Some years ago the writer spent a winter in New-Orleans. Conversing one day with a friend—a man born and bred at the South—a slaveholder, too, but one who hated Slavery with all his heart—we made a remark complimentary of the social character of the Southern people. He replied: ‘You do not know these Southerners. You give them credit for good breeding; you commend them for their chivalrous bearing. Do you know they are brutes at heart—the best of them? They purr beautifully, do they not—these feline gentry, so long as you stroke the hair downward; but pass your hand the other way and see how soon they will spring at you with tooth and claw! You have met some of these gentlemen at my house; you were pleased with them, I see; but would you believe me if I told you the best of them wouldn't hesitate a moment to cut my throat if he knew I entertained such opinions about Slavery as I now express. And yet these men are my neighbors, and think they are my friends.

‘Mark my prediction,’ continued our friend, ‘some day the North will make up its mind that it has been imposed upon and bullied by the South, and will assert its independence. *Then* you will see what Southern ‘breeding’ and Southern ‘honor’ and Southern ‘chivalry’ are! *Then* you will see these [illegible] gentlemen in the deformity to which Slavery has reduced them. God grant that it may not happen in our day; for when the South finds it can no longer rule, you will see such a spectacle of brutality and madness,—such an exhibition of ruffianism, frenzy and lawlessness as shall make all Christendom turn pale. *Then* you will see the Southern character laid bare; will see how essentially the canker of Slavery has eaten out all the finer and better attributes of manhood. *Then* you will see a people endowed with all the lawlessness, without the magnanimity of the savage.’”

THE VICTORY AT BUCKHANNON, VA.

The Washington *Republican*, of July 8, says:

“According to dispatches received here, (and among others one received by Mr. CARLISLE, of Virginia,) an important victory was obtained by the National troops last Monday morning, at Buckhannon, in Western Virginia.

Buckhannon is the shire town of Upshur County, about a dozen miles from Philippa, and twenty-five from Clarksburgh, which last town is on the railroad to Parkersburgh.

The number of rebel troops at Buckhannon is stated at [illegible]. The attacking National force consisted of two regiments, one from Clarksburgh and one from Philippa.

The rout was complete, the rebels losing 20 or 30 killed and wounded, some 200 prisoners, and 60 horses. The attacking force lost none in killed.

There is still said to be a rebel force at Huttonsville, but otherwise the road from the Ohio to Staunton, by the Little Kanawha, is clear of the enemy.

Ex-Governor WISE is reported to be at Charleston, on the Great Kanawha.

Wherever these scamps are found, they will run, unless they outnumber the National troops more than four to one, or have some advantage of intrenchment. This secession has been, from first to last, nothing but a game of brag. Gen. LYON understood it, and administered, in Missouri, what is the only proper treatment of it anywhere.”

THE TRUE SPIRIT IN MARYLAND.

A handbill has reached us, bearing resolutions adopted by the Home Guards of Middletown and Frederick, Md., in view of the action recently taken by the State Legislature. The Middletown resolutions read thus:

Whereas, The secession majority of the Maryland Legislature, in their attempts to usurp the military power of the State, and divest the Governor of his constitutional authority, have passed an act to disarm the Home Guards, organized and enrolled under the Militia laws of the State;

Therefore, the undersigned, Captains of the Middletown Home Guards, in the name and on behalf of the companies under their respective commands, solemnly protest against this legislative usurpation and invasion of their rights as citizens, and pledge themselves, by all that freemen hold dear, to oppose to the death any and every attempt to take away their arms, under the pretended authority of the act referred to.

And if any person or persons, under the pretended authority of the Legislative usurpers, feel disposed to carry their illegal act into effect, we invite them to commence operations on the Middletown Home Guards.

The following is a portion of the preamble and the resolutions adopted by the Frederick Home Guards:

Whereas, We, the members of the Home Guard of Frederick, have organized the Company for the purpose of protecting life and property from mobs and rioters, and have obtained our arms legally from the proper military authorities of the State.

Therefore be it unanimously resolved by the Home Guard of Frederick, That we will resist the inforcement of said order or requisition, if made on us, *at all hazards and to the death.*

Resolved, That all the companies of Home Guards in this County be requested to concur in the above determination.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be signed by the officers of this meeting and published in all the newspapers of the County favorable to the *Union and triumph of the Stars and Stripes.*

TENNESSEE ADMITTED.

The following dispatch is published in the Memphis *Argus*: RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, July 3.

“Yesterday Tennessee was admitted into the Confederacy. By proclamation of the President the Confederate laws are extended.” D. A. B.

BITTER.

Judge GEO. W. THOMPSON, of Wheeling, has written a bitter protest against the movement recently inaugurated in Western Virginia. He denounces the “present usurped and tyrannical despotism in Western Virginia;” declares his belief “that an agent of the Wall-street Virginia bondholders was, during the sittings of the Convention, in Wheeling, promoting the scheme for reorganization of the State, with the countenance and support of the Administration, whose confidential communications he bore, and who, upon his arrest in Western Virginia, was discharged on the order of a high functionary at Washington.”

In conclusion, referring to the administration of the oath of loyalty, he says:

“I refuse to touch the taint and grime of this oath, also, because the oligarchy at Wheeling is, in the main, composed of the drippings and leavings of the old party, to whose very heart the offices of the Republic had become a corrupt, a degrading and a constant desire in their life pursuit of them through all forms of party and all changes of name, and all bargains and corruptions in the combinations of disappointed and greedy place-hunters to that last act of infamy and disloyalty to integrity and worth, the trade and sale of body and soul to abolitionism, and the instauration of negro equality on the soil of Virginia. That this is so, and that the usurped, lawless and unconstitutional rule at Wheeling was the suggestion of Northern venality, Northern fanaticism, Northern policy and Northern avarice, I verily believe and for the reasons given, and for others; the argument upon which it is based is the fallacious and inconsequential production of the Major Dalgetty, of Massachusetts politics, the man who has ever had an argument and a coat for that Presidential candidate who was most likely to succeed.

Because the money of the North has been tendered to these men and the Minnié muskets of Massachusetts have been received at Wheeling.

Because I know that the plan suggested by HOADLY, of Massachusetts, indorsed by SUMNER, of the Senate, and placed in the hands of Postmaster-General BLAIR, was forwarded to Wheeling to a well-known agent of the Government, and has constituted the staple of the argument on which these most wrongful proceedings have been instituted and consummated, in the violation of constitutions, in the overthrow of well-settled forms proceeding, and in the initiation of despotic powers.

These things, men of Western Virginia, may, perhaps, have your present concurrence; but believe one who has fifty-five years of practical experience and knowledge of the human heart and human affairs, and pause while I tell you that there is a fearful day in the future unless you get back to ancient forms of proceeding, and to the love of that order which grows out of obedience to law, and to that obedience which is an enlightened regard for private conscience and public interests, based, as Mr. VAN WINKLE says, on the constitutional integers of society.”

FROM THE KANHAWHA VALLEY.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of July 8 says:

“From a gentleman who arrived in this city on Saturday evening, from Roane County, and from letters received from Mason, we learn that the rebel troops in the Kenawha Valley are continually arresting and outraging Union men, and destroying their property. There is no doubt but that WISE is in the vicinity of Charlestown, in command of a force of 4,000 men, which is augmenting daily. A minister reports that he saw him in his carriage between Lewisburgh and Charlestown, traveling in the direction of the latter place, one day last week. A young man was arrested in Charlestown, week before last, was discharged on the Saturday following, and arrived at Point Pleasant on Sunday. He says he saw the Ex-Governor there when he left. The young man made various other statements as to the movements of the rebel cavalry towards Jackson and Roane Counties, which movements are known from other information to have actually been made. O. JENNINGS WISE is the leader of the marauding party in Jackson County.

One letter states that there were constant alarms along the Ohio, in the vicinity of Point Pleasant and Ravenswood, and that most of the people had gone over to Ohio for safety, in skiffs and upon rafts. Government troops were moving into the Kanawha country.”

FOR THE OLD VIRGINIA HOME.

The Columbus, Ohio, *State Journal* of Monday says:

“Lieut.-Col. NIEBLING, of the Twenty-first Regiment O. V. M., stationed at Gallipolis, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, bearing an order from Col. NORTON for the twenty-three Secessionists who were sent here a few days ago as prisoners. The reason assigned was that the Confederate authorities had released and sent home the two members of the Virginia State Convention, and other Union men they had taken as prisoners near Point Pleasant, Va.; and as the men sent here were taken and held as hostages for the safety of the Union men taken there, the Governor gave an order on Col. SCAMMON for their delivery to Lieut. NEIBLING, who will proceed with them to Gallipolis at once, and deliver them to Gol. NORTON. We suppose, of course, they will be set at liberty on their arrival there.

They were brought from Camp Chase yesterday, and quartered at the Goodale House, and will proceed in Messrs. HAWKS & CO.'s coaches to Chillicothe, and from thence by railroad to Gallipolis. They speak highly of the treatment they have received since their arrival at the Capital, and appear in good spirits.”

HON. LYMAN TREMAIN ON THE REBELLION.

The Fourth of July Oration in Albany was delivered by Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN. In concluding, he said:

“It is our duty to resist this secession dogma by all the means in our power, and only to acquiesce in it after a full and fair experiment shall have proved that we cannot help ourselves. Then only will our responsibility cease. Let us, however carry the olive branch in one hand, while the sword gleams in the other. Let the South know that, with returning allegiance on their part, the arms will drop from our grasp. Let them learn that the war is waged not to exterminate Slavery, but to defend the Union. Teach them in every way that no invasion of their constitutional rights is contemplated, and none will be tolerated. Teach them, too, that the great body of the people of the North have no malice or vindictive feelings to gratify, and that they do not sympathize with that mischievous band of fanatics who have been so long making war upon their feelings and their rights. * * * Cling to this Union, my countrymen, while life lasts. Defend it at home and abroad; defend it in prosperity; defend it in adversity; defend it at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances. I will not believe that this Union must now be destroyed. Let us hope that its authority will once more be restored in all places where it is now displaced. Let us hope that in the hands of that Almighty Power, who has upheld it for so many years, it will survive the attacks of its enemies and accomplish its high destiny.”

PROCLAMATION OF BEN. McCULLOCH.

The following is a document to which the telegraph has already referred:

CITIZENS OF ARKANSAS: To defend your frontier, roops of Missouri are falling back upon you. If they are not sustained, your State will be invaded and your homes desolated. All that can arm themselves will rendezvous at Fayetteville, where they will await further orders. All those who have arms of the State *will* march to the scene of action, or give their arms to those who will not desert their country in the hour of danger. All organized companies, whether cavalry or infantry, will report at Fayetteville, and will at once be formed into regiments and battalions. The necessary subsistence stores will be forwarded from this post. Rally promptly, then, citizens of Arkansas, and let us drive this Northern horde back from whence they came. BEN. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

A COMPROMISER.

Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, introduced the following preamble and resolution into the State Legislature, on July 3. They were rejected by the decided vote of 18 Nays to 173 Yeas:

Whereas, One-third of the sovereign States, heretofore composing the United States, have withdrawn from the Union, and the effort to compel their return, and to enforce, within their limit, the laws of the United States, have assumed the proportions of a civil war of vast magnitude, threatening the people of the country not only with the burdens of enormous taxes and public debt, but the destruction of thousands of men in deadly combat; therefore,

Resolved, That while we are in favor of maintaining the Constitution of the United States in the true spirit of its founders, and of upholding the Government organized in consonance therewith, we believe it to be the duty of Congress, now soon to assemble, to adopt the Resolutions known as the “Crittenden Compromise,” or some other plan of adjustment of similar design, for a fair and honorable termination of the present troubles. And in any event, we solemnly protest against any interference, by any warlike movement, with the institution of Slavery where it is recognized by the Constitution of the United States, or for the purpose of disparaging the equality of the several States as united by the National Constitution.

Cotton and Privateers—Sensible Suggestions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a constant reader of your paper to make a few suggestions in relation to King Cotton and his present mighty adjunct, Piracy; which, in the many able articles in your print, has been overlooked.

Our cousin, John Bull, is very sensitive on the subject of his next supply of cotton, and certainly not without reason. So long as Cousin Bull evinces a disposition to do the fair thing by us, it is clearly our duty to help him if in our power. Now, it has suggested itself to me, that Uncle Samuel can help himself, and at the same time befriend our worthy cousin, by taking charge of those “innumerable bales,” himself, and selling them to England. The chivalry *owe* us a large debt, since the opening of the account at Sumter, and they certainly cannot complain, if we, as generous creditors, take our pay “in trade,” provided we keep an honest debit and credit account. If, in this arrangement, a surplus should arise, the balance, if any, might be handed over to our neighbors, and indorsed on certain repudiated bonds, which “President DAVIS” will probably recollect. Now, if this suggestion is carried out, and I think we have the entire *ability* to do so, it will materially help the taxpayers of the North, and heal up the sore spot on Cousin Bull's head.

Now, a word or two about JEFF.'s “Mosquito” Privateers. In the olden time of this State, our Legislatures were chiefly composed of farmers, and to protect their corn-fields and sheep-cots from crows, wolves, and *other vermin*, rewards were given by the State for the head or hide of these “varmints”—not because there was any value in them for food, or anything else, but to rid our settlements of them as pests. I propose to get rid of JEFF.'s “Navy” the same way. Let the Government offer a pro rata reward for the taking of these Southern crows and wolves; fix a tariff on each gun the pirate carries—say from $1 to $10,000. We have among us a great abundance of wealth, enterprise and pluck, who would engage in such an undertaking. In order to avoid dishonesty or abuse, let the Government commission the vessel and its officers as a sea police, and every Southern pirate captured should be brought into port and sold for the benefit of the captors, and the claim for bounty then and there adjudicated. Have it understood that the compensation is to accrue from the prize taken and the bounty.

Some such course, as is here suggested, would, in a short time, use up DAVIS's regular and artificial navy; would protect our commerce, call off none of our regular navy from their legitimate objects, and be attended with but little comparative expense, and for a short time at least, handsomely pay the capital invested. With proper guards, no abuse of the authority conferred could arise. It would be merely calling into requisition, private enterprise to effect a public good, in which other nations would reap a corresponding benefit, as against the most contemptible kind of *sneaking* piracy. Yours, PAUL JONES.

LAW REPORTS.

The Richmond (Va.) Inquirer and its New-York Advertisers.

EIGHTH DISTRICT COURT.

Before Justice Bull.

O. Jennings Wise vs. James T. Ridley & Co.—The plaintiff is the notorious son of Gov. Wise, of Virginia, and he is also editor and proprietor of the notorious sheet, the Richmond *Inquirer*.

This action is brought to recover of the defendants, merchants of this City, the sum of $47 50, for alleged advertisement in said paper, since November, 1860.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff showed that one Mills presented a bill for said plaintiff, amounting to $47 50, to the defendants, for advertising, and that one of the defendants promised to pay it, however claiming a deduction.

Mr. Van Dolsem testified that he made an agreement with defendants for the plaintiffs, but he did not know if their advertisement ever appeared in the paper.

Defendants swore that they did not know of the advertisement being in the paper, and that the agreement was to have it in the daily paper, and the paper was to be sent to them; that the paper never had been sent to them since the agreement was made.

The Justice charged the Jury, that the best testimony in cases of this kind was some evidence that the work was done, but that a promise to pay, if made by defendants, was binding on them. If they believed the evidence of defendants, that the contract was an entirety, viz.: not only to advertise, but to send the paper to defendants, then the defendants were entitled to recover.

The Justice warned the Jury not to let their prejudices warp their judgment, and even if our brethren at the South acted as pirates and thieves, it was no reason why we should stultify ourselves, or become perjurers.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

United States Circuit Court—JULY 9.

Before Judge Shipman.

PRACTICE—WRIT OF ERROR.

John Fowler vs. John Hecker, et al.—This was a motion to show cause why an execution should not be set aside which had been issued upon a judgment entered in this Court. Affidavits were read showing that the defendants had duly issued a writ of error to the Supreme Court, and had given security on the appeal. Plaintiff claimed that no writ of error had been left for him in the Clerk's office, but the defendant showing that the writ had been served on the defendant personally, after hearing counsel the Court ordered that all proceedings on the Judgment be stayed.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

John Culligan, the Deputy Marshal, who was in charge of the slaver Capt. Latham when he escaped from custody, was brought up to plead to two indictments found against him, one for allowing a prisoner to escape from his custody and one for impeding the course of justice. He pleaded not guilty to both indictments and his bail was continued by consent to the October term of the Court.

Bradley Winslow, Minthorne Westervelt and Samuel B. Haynes were arraigned under the indictment found against them for being engaged in the Slave-trade on board the *Nightingale* and pleaded not guilty.

John McDonald and Francis Love indicted for smuggling sugar were also arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Charles Ramos, indicted for an assault with a dangerous weapon, plead guilty, and was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for eighteen months and to pay a fine of six cents.

Pleading—Parol Agreements Concerning the Payment of Promissory Notes.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Mullen.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Thomas C. Fields, and Same vs. Benjamin F. Camp.—These were actions upon two notes made by the defendant Fields and indorsed by the defendant Camp.

The defence was that Stout, the President of the Bank, was largely indebted to Fields when the notes were made, and that the understanding was at the time they were made that Stout would cause them to be paid at maturity. The defendants aver that the notes were thus paid by Stout.

The plaintiff moved that the defendants be ordered to strike out of their answer all matters set up except the payment by Stout, alleging that everything else was evidence and not pleading.

The Court now renders the following opinion:

MULLEN, J.—The motions to strike out portions of the answers in these cases must be granted.

The facts alleged by way of defence are that, when the notes were made, Stout, the President of the plaintiff, was indebted to Fields in a large sum of money, and it was agreed by and between Fields, Stout and the Bank that Fields should make his note to be indorsed by Camp, and the Bank would discount them, pass the bonds to Fields' credit, and Stout would pay them, or cause them to be paid. The plaintiff moves to strike out all except as to the payment by Stout.

If Stout has paid the notes, the portion of the answer which alleges payment is all that is necessary to enable the defendants to make that defence available. The other matters would only be evidence and not pleadable.

If the defendant means to set up an agreement by the bank to accept Stout as its debtor, and that the defendant was, by that agreement, discharged from all liability on the papers, such an agreement is no defence.

The defendant says the agreement was made at or about the time the note was given. If the Bank, concurrently with the making and discount of the note, agreed that the defendant should not be liable upon it, (for that is the proposition,) the verbal agreement contradicts the writing, and is not available for that reason.

There is no consideration whatever alleged or shown to support such an agreement.

For these, and other reasons which might be given, I think the motion should be granted, with $10 costs in each case.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Wood vs. Wood.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Martine vs. Martine.—Judgment of divorce granted.

Galway et al. vs. The United States Steam Sugar Refining Company; Gonzales vs. The Same.—The injunction against the corporation and its trustees or directors must be continued. As to the creditors of the Company, it must be so far modified as to permit them to enter judgments, which are to stand as security only subject to the judgment of the Court, as to the validity and effect thereof in the final hearing in this action. I find no authority for the appointment of a receiver, and the motion in that respect is denied. Ten dollars' cost of the motion to the party finally prevailing, ordered to be settled on one day's notice to defendant s attorney.

The particulars of this case were reported in the TIMES of the 7th inst.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOFFMAN, J.—*Haven vs. Soder.*—Motion denied, with $7 costs to abide event.

Blakely vs. Jacobson et al.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Townsend et al. vs. Bogert et al.—Motion denied.

Colman et al. vs. Beasley.—Motion for an attachment denied without costs. The plaintiffs to be at liberty to file interrogations and proceed in the usual manner.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 9, 1861.

$7,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Reg	86¼	50	Continental Bank.	65
18,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	86⅜	5	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	80¼
3,000	N. Y. St. 7s, '70..	104½	100	Cumb. Cl. Pref.....	4¾
4,000	Ohio State 6s, '60.	89	50	Pac. Ml. St. Co.....	70
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bds., '79.	79	1,035	N. Y. Cent R.....	74¾
5,000	Indiana State 5s.	75	10	do.....	74⅝
10,000	Tenn.St.6s,'90.s10	39½	100	do.....s30	74½
10,000	do.....s10	39¾	100	do.....b10	74¾
10,000	do.....	39¾	70	Erie Railroad.....	23
40,000	do.....	40	11	do.....	22¾
2,000	do.....s5	39⅞	50	Hudson River R....	32⅞
5,000	do.....s10	39⅞	50	do.....	32¾
5,000	do.....s4	40	100	Harlem Railroad....	10
27,000	Virginia St. 6s..c	49	200	Reading Railroad..	35¼
5,000	N. C. State 6s.s10	53¼	50	Mich. So. & N. I. R..	13
5,000	do.....s10	53½	95	Mich.So.&N.I.G.Sk	27¼
29,000	Mis. State 6s.....	40	75	do.....	27½
10,000	do.....	40¼	15	Panama Railroad...	110
5,000	do.....s5	40⅛	50	do.....	109½
5,000	do.....s5	40⅜	450	Ill. Cen. R. Scp.s15.	66
7,000	do.....	40⅜	250	do.....	66¼
10,000	do.....	40½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R....	7
25,000	do.....	40¼	450	Gal. & Chic. R.....	62
5,000	do.....	40⅛	50	do.....s10	61¾
5,000	do.....s30	40	400	Clev. & Tol. R.....	25
500	Cal. State 7s.....	75	100	do.....	24⅞
5,000	do.....	75½	100	do.....b60	25
2,000	Br'klyn City W.L.	98	850	do.....	24¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s..	96½	500	do.....	24⅞
1,000	E. R. Con. bds.'71	56	150	Chic. & R. I. R.....	35½
1,000	E. R. Con. bds.'62	56	250	do.....	35⅜
1,000	Hud. Riv. Con.bd	68	100	do.....s30	35⅝
3,000	M.C. 8 p. c. B.Old	89	50	do.....b10	35⅝
1,600	Chi.& N.W.S.F.B	80	50	do.....s15	35½
8,000	Chic.&N.W.2dm.	13	250	do.....	35¾
1,000	L.E.&W. 1st m. b.	60	11	do.....	35⅞
25	Bank of Commerce	73	100	do.....b60	35⅞
64	Am. Exchange Bk.	75			

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Reg	86½	33,000	Miss. State 6s....	40½
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	86½	10,000	do.....s20	40¼
9,900	U. S. 6s, '67.....	88½	5,000	do.....s15	40½
16,000	Treas. 6 ₱ c. 2Yr.	98⅝	10,000	.....	40¾
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H.		2,000	La C.&M.L.G.Bs.	13
	& St. Jos. R.....	49¾	100	Pac. Mail S. Co..s30	69¾
6,000	Louisiana 6s.....	55	125	N. Y. Central R....	74¾
20,000	California St. 7s.	75½	100	Reading Railroad..	35¼
4,000	Vir. State 6s..s15	49	100	Galena & Chi. R...	62¾
3,000	do.....c	50	100	do.....s15	62½
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	40¼	750	do.....	63
8,000	do.....	40½	700	Clev. & Toledo R...	25
9,000	do.....	40⅝	200	do.....s10	25
13,000	do.....	41	100	do.....b30	25
5,000	do.....s15	40½	100	do.....b60	25¼
5,000	N. C. St. 6s....s5	54	30	Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	35½

TUESDAY, July 9—P. M.

The Treasury Department made a temporary Loan for $5,000,000, in Wall-street to-day, through Mr. CISCO, the New-York Sub-Treasurer, on 60-day Treasury Bills bearing 6 ₱ cent. ₱ annum interest at par. The authority was received by telegraph at noon, and before 3 o'clock the whole amount was subscribed by the Banks and Bankers of the Street, and upwards of $3,000,000 of the amount deposited with the Sub-Treasurer in Bullion. Double the sum could no doubt have been raised had the immediate necessities of the Department, in anticipation of the action of Congress on the Ways and Means for the War, required it.

The dullness of the Money Market is partially relieved by the above negotiation of the Government, and no paper could have come more acceptably to the Banks at the present time. In foreign Exchange a fair business was done for the Boston mail, at 106@107 ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills on London, and 105¾@106½ for the various grades of Merchant bills. Of the latter, a liberal sum is again created this week by the export clearances of Domestic Produce from this port, which compare as follows with the previous seasons of 1859 and 1860:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week....	$1,055,033	$1,477,931	$2,454,819
Prev. reported...	32,428,902	43,643,420	66,792,105
Since Jan. 1...	$33,483,935	$45,121,351	$69,246,921

There was increased firmness on the Stock Exchange to-day, with another heavy business in Federal and State securities, amounting to about $500,000, at an average rise of 1 ₱ cent. on yesterday's sales. In some instances on the Southern Border State Stocks the rise was 1½@2 ₱ cent. Tennessees were done as high as 41 ₱ cent., and Missouris 40¾ ₱ cent. The Federal Stock of 1881 rose to 86½ ₱ cent., and New-York State 7 ₱ cents to 104½ ₱ cent. The Railway Shares sympathized in the improving confidence in the National Credit, and New-York Central rose to 73¾ ₱ cent.; Panama to 109½ ex dividend; Galena and Chicago to 63 ₱ cent. cash; Reading 35½ ₱ cent. and Toledo to 25 ₱ cent. cash and 25½ buyer 60 days. There was a general buoyant feeling in prices to-day on both Bonds and Shares, accounted for on the Street by various theories of a political nature, the most reliable of which is that the Government has already established its power both moral and material, to suppress the Southern rebellion, and that the final settlement of the difficulty is only a question of a few months' time. We call this inference a rational or reliable one, because there is little or no doubt that the assembling of the Special Session of Congress, and the State papers communicated by the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, have inspired extraordinary confidence, in Stock and financial circles, that the integrity and undivided power and supremacy of the Government must soon be restored in its full vigor, coextensive with the entire thirty-four States of the Union. This feeling sufficiently accounts for the advance of the National Credit 3 per cent. in the open market since last week, in the face of the acknowledged future wants of the Treasury as set forth in the Report of Secretary CHASE. Under a similar influence, the low-priced Stocks of the States of the South and Southwest, which have made an attempt through the madness of their politicians to “secede” from the Union, are advancing rapidly, though in the prospect of continued heavy supplies from the Free Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin. Late in the afternoon the general market left off firm.

N. Y. Central	74¾	Panama	109
Galena	63⅛	Pacific	70
Illinois Central	66⅛	Missouris	40¾
Toledo	25⅛	Tennessees	40¾
Rock Island	35¾	Virginias	49¼
Reading	35¼	United States 6s of 1881	86½

The Central Railroad of New-Jersey has declared a dividend of 2½ ₱ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Merchants' Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable July 13. The Pacific Fire Insurance Company announces a dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable on demand. The Mercantile Bank a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on the 15th inst. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company a dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on demand.

Mr. R. W. MARTIN, with Messrs. ASHLEY & NORRIS, was to-day admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

The following satisfactory telegraphic dispatch, in reference to the July interest on the Texas Indemnity 5 ₱ cent. Loan of 1865, was received at the Sub-Treasury to-day:

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 8, 1861.

JOHN J. CISCO, New-York: Pay all Coupons of Texas Bonds which you have no reason to suppose to have been negotiated since the attempted deposition of Gov. HOUSTON in February last.

(Signed,) S. P. CHASE.

The June statement of the business of the Illinois Central Railroad is as follows:

Acres construction lands sold...	4,716.65 for	$76,520 51
Acres interest fund lands sold...	320.00 for	5,738 09
Acres free lands sold........	1,372.11 for	20,713 41
Total sales during the month....	6,408.76	$102,972 01
To which add town lot sales......		132 50
Total of all..........		$103,104 51
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1861...	61,936.83 for	$962,362 41
Acres sold previously (net sales)..........	1,260,273.46	16,147,983 91
Total..........	1,322,210.29	$17,110,346 32
Total cash receipts in June 1861......		$37,879 29
Total receipts since 1st January, 1861....		325,134 29
Total cash & bonds rec'd to June 30, '61....		4,523,532 31
Receipts from passengers........		69,982 56
Receipts from Freight........		103,958 60
Receipts from Mails........		6,358 34
Receipts from rent of road........		5,923 10
Receipts from other sources........		1,971 53
Total receipts in month of June, 1861......		$188,194 13
Total receipts in month of May, 1860......		188,060 59
Total receipts since Jan. 1, 1861......		1,455,916 99
Total receipts in corresp'ding period 1860.		1,172,864 01

The Market Fire Insurance Company have declared a scrip dividend to policy holders of 45 ₱ cent. for the year ending June 30, and a half-yearly cash dividend to stockholders of 6½ ₱ cent. The Union Dime Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividend payable on and after July 15.

The mail by the *Arago*, this morning, brought intelligence of the sudden decease in London of Mr. THEODORE DEHON, a prominent and influential Merchant of this City, whose general intelligence and public spirit, no less than his honorable career in commercial life, commended him to the confidence and respect of a large circle of acquaintances.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	July 1.	July 8.	July 1.	July 8.
Philadelphia....	$3,118,000	$3,289,000	$847,000	$865,000
North America...	2,828,582	2,872,533	790,981	813,619
Farmers & Mech.	4,284,594	4,336,333	1,505,466	1,552,230
Commercial.....	1,407,000	1,428,000	287,000	321,000
Mechanics'.....	1,470,228	1,466,000	318,400	309,509
N. Liberties.....	1,197,000	1,178,000	375,000	386,000
Southwark.....	898,970	858,392	276,139	274,588
Kensington.....	637,629	636,508	182,346	185,135
Penn Township.	599,622	592,142	178,953	205,429
Western.......	1,317,106	1,321,100	422,780	451,865
Man. & Mech....	980,855	962,995	176,155	162,160
Commerce......	656,707	670,709	216,310	237,848
Girard.......	2,013,962	1,980,076	470,698	507,867
Tradesmen's....	469,973	470,325	139,685	143,716
Consolidation...	425,085	413,664	100,951	97,800
City........	638,916	640,106	127,677	141,631
Commonwealth.	392,532	378,755	76,191	81,265
Corn Exchange.	347,000	379,000	122,000	136,000
Union.......	283,419	287,515	68,645	73,650
Total.......	23,967,200	24,127,173	$6,688,393	$6,956,112

BANKS.	DEPOSITS.		CIRCULATION.	
	July 1.	July 8.	July 1.	July 8.
Philadelphia....	$1,710,000	$1,732,000	$233,000	$241,000
North America...	1,904,274	2,015,585	248,172	251,260
Farmers & Mech	3,653,606	3,581,826	364,595	374,596
Commercial.....	706,000	728,000	102,000	102,000
Mechanics'.....	798,470	706,372	132,035	134,400
N. Liberties.....	958,000	924,000	80,000	86,000
Southwark.....	747,707	721,178	68,890	69,150
Kensington.....	425,427	415,074	107,315	110,805
Penn Township.	459,559	450,294	52,925	54,845
Western.......	887,403	918,522	105,400	115,390
Man. & Mech....	476,985	457,210	66,915	65,550
Commerce......	572,205	595,586	58,335	68,475
Girard.......	1,181,301	1,000,337	152,035	174,481
Tradesmen's....	366,909	361,883	57,025	58,659
Consolidation...	207,681	194,385	66,645	63,680
City........	329,061	520,408	53,120	53,395
Commonwealth.	175,045	169,814	66,675	70,545
Corn Exchange.	269,000	296,000	62,000	62,000
Union.......	169,280	169,450	34,270	34,705
Total.......	15,997,943	15,851,924	$2,101,312	$2,190,035

The aggregates of the Bank statement compare with those of previous weeks as follows:

	July 1.	July 8.	Difference.
Capital Stock........	$11,810,530	$11,810,530	
Loans........	23,967,200	24,127,173	Inc..159,973
Specie........	6,688,393	6,956,102	Inc..267,719
Due from other B'ks.	1,348,061	1,252,612	Dec.. 90,449
Due to other Banks..	2,412,862	2,610,189	Inc..197,227
Deposits........	15,997,943	15,351,924	Dec..146,019
Circulation........	2,101,312	2,190,035	Inc.. 88,723

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 9.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 74½; Reading Railroad, 17⅝; Morris Canal, 39; Long Island Railroad, 9⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37⅛. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 178 bbls. Ashes, 14,544 bbls. Flour, 541 bbls. Corn Meal, 95,378 bushels Wheat, 58,519 bushels Corn, 13,588 bushels Rye, 9,682 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Malt, 953 pkgs. Provisions, and 881 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 56¼ for Pots, and $5 68¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been very quiet at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request at rising prices, including Java, at 18c.@19c.; Maracaibo at 14c.@15c.; Laguayra at 14c.@14½c.; Rio at 10¾c.@14c., and St. Domingo at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., usual terms. Sales, to-day, 2,000 bags Rio, at 11c.@13½c., and 90 bags Costa Rica on private terms. Week's receipts of Rio, 28,316 bags; estimated sales of do., 6,891 bags. The business of the week in this description, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON review thus: “Sales of Rio, since the date of our last report, have been 6,800 bags, and embrace 1,735 per *Fame*, at 13c.@13¼c.; 826, balance per *Mary Jones*, at 12½c.; 1,500 per *Vapor*, at 10¾c.@12c.; and 500 per *A. C. Adams*, at 11c. The market closes firmly with a fair demand.” Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 192,134 bags, including 168,907 bags Rio and Santos, 12,300 bags Maracaibo, 4,027 bags Laguayra, 3,000 bags St. Domingo, 2,600 bags Java, 700 bags Singapore and 600 bags Bombay.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
July 6, New-Orleans........	6,000
July 6, Baltimore........	21,000
July 6, Philadelphia........	3,000
July 9, New-York........	168,907
Grand Total........	198,907

COTTON—The inquiry has been more active, and prices have favored sellers. Sales since our last, 3,500 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands	Florida.	Mobile.	N Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.....	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12¾
Middling........	15¼	15⅜	15½	15⅝
Middling Fair....	15¾	16	16¼	16½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been decidedly brisker, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and as the receipts have been less extensive, prices have advanced slightly, closing firmly. Sales have been made of 28,750 bbls., including superfine State, at $3 65@$3 80; poor to choice extra State, at $4 05@$4 50, mainly at $4 10@$4 20; superfine Western, at $3 60@$3 75; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $3 75@$5 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $3 90@$5 40; inferior extra Ohio, at $4 55@$4 60; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 65@$4 75 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State........	$3 65 @$3 80
Extra State........	4 05 @ 4 50
Superfine Western........	3 60 @ 3 75
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois..	3 75 @ 5 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan........	3 90 @ 5 40
Inferior Extra Ohio........	4 55 @ 4 60
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'd	4 65 @ 4 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands........	4 80 @ 5 75
Fancy Genesee........	4 55 @ 4 65
Extra Genesee........	4 70 @ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	4 70 @ 6 75

Southern Flour is in more demand at previous prices. Sales 1,600 bbls., at $4 95@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra $4 00@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Sales 650 bbls. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is more inquired for at $2 70@$2 75 for Jersey, $2 90@$3 for Caloric, and $3@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less abundant, and less active. Prices, however, have been well supported. Sales since our last, 164,000 bushels, including White Canada, at $1 15; Canada Club, at 95c.; White Western, poor to choice, at $1 12@$1 20, chiefly at $1 15; Red Western, $1 05@$1 09; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at 94c.@95c.; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 81c.@93c.; Northwestern Club, at 82c.@85c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to good, at 71c.@81c.; and White Kentucky, at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Corn favors buyers. Sales 103,000 bushels, at 37c.@41c., for poor to very choice new mixed Western; 48c.@49c. for Western Yellow; 50c. for Western White and 48c.@50c. for Northern Yellow, ₱ bush. Rye is plenty and heavy at 67c.@68c. for Northern, 60c.@64c. for Canadian, and 45c.@48c. for Western, ₱ bush. Sales 14,350 bush. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats continue in slack demand, including Canadian at 25c.@28c.; Western at 26c.@29c., and State at 29c.@30c., ₱ bush.

HAY—North River has been lightly dealt in, to-day, at 30c.@40c. for shipping, and 50c.@65c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at steady prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 16c.@26c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The demand has been very limited for all kinds at irregular prices.

LEAD—Holders are quite firm and not eager to sell, but the inquiry is restricted.

LEATHER—Sole is in slack request and prices are unsettled.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 210 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 23c.@25c., and Cuba Muscovado, on private terms; also 70 hhds. Porto Rico, by auction, at 21c.@23½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—The principal demand has been for Whale and Sperm at previous quotations, while Linseed has been dull at 53c.@54c., chiefly at 54c. ₱ gallon. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less freely offered and prices have been quoted firmer, but the demand has been quite moderate. Sales 700 bbls., in lots, including Mess at $14 75@$14 87½, now held at $15, and Prime at $10@$10 12½, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in limited request at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Lard continues in moderate demand at former prices; sales 350 tcs. and bbls., 8c.@9c. ₱ lb. Beef has been inquired for, and sales have been reported, to-day, of 270 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for Extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@6 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@14c. for State, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 3c.@7c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales of 60 tcs. were reported at $5 37½@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales: 100 boxes Castile, on private terms.

SPICES—Sales: 7,000 lbs. No. 1 Nutmegs, at 40c.@41c.; and 700 bags Pimento, at 5¼c., cash, now held at 6c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The demand has been active; prices have been tending upward. Sales: 1,610 hhds., including Cuba, at 5¾c.@5¾c., and Porto Rico, at 5¾c.@6¾c.; also 360 boxes Havana, part at 6½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have advanced materially. We quote STUART'S thus: Best quality loaf, at 8¾c.; best quality crushed, at 8¾c.; circle A crushed, at 8¾c.; granulated, at 8¾c.; ground, at 8¼c.; white, at 8c.; yellow, at 7¾c.

TOBACCO—The current business is rather light, the inquiry being chiefly for common sorts. Sales 98 hhds. Kentucky at 5½c.@7½c., and 132 cases Seed-leaf at 5½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 12,500 lbs., at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS remark: “During the beginning of the week, the depression noticed in our last continued to be felt, and exporters bought very sparingly, anticipating a further decline. At the close, in view of the reduced stock in London, (caused by the extensive conflagration,) holders evince rather more firmness, and to-day we quote the market steady at 8c.@8¼c. Price this date, 1858, 9⅞c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10c.”

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls. at 14¾c.@15c., chiefly at 15c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active at advancing rates. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 6d., cash, ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@10d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Cotton. 3-16d. ₱ lb. Resin, 2s. 7½d.@2s. 9d. ₱ 310 lbs.; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ₱ tc.; Lard and Bacon, 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ₱ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 6d.@3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@11d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Pork, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ₱ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.@30s.; Cheese, 30s.@35s. ₱ ton. For Cork and a market—Wheat, in bulk, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and Corn, in ship's bags, at 11½d. ₱ bushel.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, Monday, July 8, 1861.

BEEVES—The low rates that have ruled here, week after week, since the warm weather set in, has at last had the effect to check shipments at the West, in a measure. The receipts at this point are 2,000 head less than last week, but nearly 1,000 were held over, and this gives us a total on sale now, of about 4,000, which is considerably more than is needed on any one market day in July. Trade is remarkably inactive. But few buyers are here from New-York, and they are very shy, saying that pretty large sums of money are due them from the butchers at home, and that it is extremely difficult to make collections. They don't want to trust any more, money being very scarce among the people, although the Banks are overflowing. The Eastern men buy sparingly, and pretty much on their own terms.

The average quality of the cattle in the several yards is lower than last week, but there being 1,000 head less here now than then, drovers at the opening asked a shade higher prices. They failed, however to force an improvement, and the market settled down quietly at last week's rates.

FREIGHTS—From Buffalo to Albany, 37c. ₱ 100 lbs. From Albany to New-York, by railroad, 5c. ₱ 100 lbs. State cattle, from Albany to New-York, by railroad, $25 ₱ car load. By propeller, $10 ₱ car load for Western, and $1 ₱ head for State cattle. From Albany to Brighton, $25 ₱ car on Western, and $40 ₱ car on State cattle.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 15 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle........	2,985	5,025	3,024
Sheep........	2,834	3,461	3,710
Hogs........	—	—	66
	Average weekly receipts last year.	Total since Jan. 1.	Total same date last year.
Cattle........	3,141	92,540	85,967
Sheep........	3,867	77,203	92,057
Hogs........	316	831	9,511

To the receipts for the week are to be added 925 head that were held over, making a total of 3,909.

PRICES—Although we hear of no sales as high as 4½c. ₱ lb., we do not feel justified in altering our quotations:

Premiums....	— @—	Second quality.	2¾c.@3c.
Extra........	4¼c.@4½c.	Third quality.	— @2½c.
First quality..	3½c.@3¾c.		

SALES—We have but few sales to report—the large number in the yards and the extreme heat checking operations.

Sheep are in excess of the demand, and are selling very low. SEARLES & SWEENEY bought some 300, including a lot of rather coarse Michigan, averaging 10s lbs., at $3 ₱ head. Mr. JOHNSON sold 170 good Kentucky, averaging 106 lbs., at 3¾c. ₱ lb. For a lot of fine Ohios, averaging 120 lbs., $3 55 was refused.

Hogs are plenty and neglected. Some eighteen car-loads came in yesterday. We quote fat corn-fed, nominally, at 3½c. ₱ lb.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Edinburgh........	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	June 26
America........	Liverpool.....	Boston.....	June 29
City of Washington.	Liverpool.....	New-York.....	July 3
Saxonia........	Southampton.	New-York.....	July 3
New-York........	Southampton.	New-York.....	July 10
Borussia........	Southampton.	New-York.....	July 17
Fulton........	Southampton.	New-York.....	July 24
Teutonia........	Southampton.	New-York.....	July 31
Malacca........	Liverpool.....	New-Orleans..	Aug. 7
Rangoon........	Liverpool.....	New-Orleans..	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Europa........	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	July 10
Hammonia........	New-York....	Southampton..	July 13
Etna........	New-York....	Liverpool.....	July 13
Persia........	New-York....	Liverpool.....	July 17
Arago........	New-York....	Southampton..	[illegible]
Edinburgh........	New-York....	Liverpool.....	[illegible]
Asia........	New-York....	Liverpool.....	[illegible]
Canada........	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	[illegible]
Arago........	New-York....	Southampton..	[illegible]
Saxonia........	New-York....	Southampton..	[illegible]
City of Washington.	New-York....	Liverpool.....	[illegible]
Arabia........	Boston.....	Liverpool.....	Aug. 7
Teutonia........	New-York....	Southampton..	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamships *Etna* and *Hammonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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AMERICAN AGENCY AND READING-ROOM.
AMERICAN PAPERS KEPT ON FILE.
EVERY INFORMATION INTERESTING TO AMERICANS.
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REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island. No. 98 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

LOST AND FOUND.

COUPONS LOST.—A LETTER, MAILED AT New-Haven, 29th June, directed to H. F. Vail, Esq., Cashier Bank of Commerce in New-York, containing the following described coupons, has miscarried, viz.: [illegible] coupons of City of New-Haven Bonds, numbered [illegible] to 47, both inclusive; 55 to 62, both inclusive; 71 to 88, both inclusive, being for $15 each, and due on 1st inst. at Bank of Commerce in New-York. Also, 9 coupons Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable at Union Bank, New-York, numbered from 407 to 415, both inclusive, for [illegible] each, due 1st inst. Also, 6 coupons Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, payable at Mercantile Bank, New-York, due 1st inst., numbered 65 to 70, both inclusive, [illegible] each. Payment of all the foregoing being stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. H. TROWBRIDGE'S SONS, New-Haven, Conn.

NOTICE.—THREE LETTERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned were dropped in the neighborhood of Fulton, Gold and Beekman sts., at their intersection, containing drafts to our order. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same as payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by bringing the letters to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

LOST—ON THE 27TH ULTIMO, BETWEEN THE store No. 245 Broadway and the Bank of the Commonwealth, a promissory note, drawn by [illegible] to the order of Joseph Merwin, dated April 6, at 4 months, for $425. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as it will not be paid at maturity. MERWIN & BRAY.

FOUND—ON FRIDAY MORNING, 5TH INST., A pocket-book containing a sum of money. The owner can have the same by establishing his claim thereto and paying expenses. Apply to CHARLES F. [illegible], Utah House, 8th-av. and 25th-st.

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A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, dies, plates.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of* FIVE *subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Raising the Wind—Bob Nettles—The Stage Struck Barber.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Prof. Anderson—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

To Our City Readers.

The very large and steadily increasing circulation of the Times gives constant occasion for remonstrance as to the tardiness with which it is delivered to subscribers in New-York and Brooklyn. The attention of the proprietors has for some time been directed to obviating this defect. They are now enabled to announce that in the course of a few days such arrangements will be perfected as will cause a much earlier delivery of the entire morning edition, and thus remove all ground of complaint.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The business of Congress, yesterday, was cut short by the announcement of the death of Senator **Douglas**,—notwithstanding which, however, a number of important measures were acted upon in both Houses. In the Senate, a motion made by Mr. **Fessenden**, of Maine, that all petitions not necessarily connected with war matters be laid on the table, was carried. The bill to refund and remit duties paid on arms imported by loyal States, was reported back from the Finance Committee and passed. The bill to increase the Army was reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment increasing the old regiments to the same number as the new. Action on this was postponed for the eulogies on Senator **Douglas**, which were pronounced by Senators **Trumbull**, **McDougall**, **Collamer**, and others. In the House, the first business was the passage of a bill appropriating six millions for the payment of the militia and volunteers recently called into service. A Loan bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and will be called up to-day. The Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire if any further legislation is necessary to secure the forfeiture and condemnation of piratical vessels. The same Committee reported a bill, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, etc. This bill is designed to close the ports of entry in the seceded States, to make ports of delivery ports of entry in certain cases, and to provide for the collection of duties on shipboard whenever it may be necessary. Mr. **Lovejoy**, of Illinois, introduced a resolution, which constituted one of the series introduced by him on Monday, declaring that it is no part of the duty of soldiers of the United States to capture or return fugitive slaves. Mr. **Lovejoy** demanded the previous question on this resolution, and it was passed—92 to 55. The death of Judge **Douglas** was then announced, and no further business was done.

Nothing in the military way of special importance is reported from Washington. This may be accounted for by a telegram received in this City yesterday, to the effect that the dispatch of news of Army movements, by the telegraph, has been forbidden by Gen. **Scott**, on the ground that the publication of such reports will have an injurious effect. The rebel emissary, Col. **Taylor**, spoken of yesterday, has been sent back by Gen. **McDowell**. His message is understood to have been of a frivolous character.

Gen. **Patterson** now has an available force of at least twenty thousand men with which to move forward against Gen. **Johnston**, the rebel commander, and a dispatch from Martinsburgh, dated Sunday night, states that the advance was then expected to take place within twenty-four hours. It was not believed, however, that Gen. **Johnston** would make a stand at Bunker Hill, but that he would fall back to Winchester, and there await the approach of the National forces. Two deserters from his camp on Saturday last estimated his force at fifteen thousand men, with twenty-two pieces of artillery, and he was subsequently reinforced from Manassas Junction with five regiments, and one piece of cannon. The forces of the two armies are thus about equal.

Important events follow each other with remarkable rapidity in Western Virginia, and the National troops are moved from one point to another, with a celerity which is astonishing. Gen. **McClellan** is evidently manœuvering for a position where he can crush the rebel forces, and circumstances indicate that he will speedily attain it. He yesterday left Middle Fork Bridge, for a rapid march of 20 miles eastward, where a large rebel force is reported to be collected, probably with the intention of scattering it. The nine Ohio companies, reported to be besieged by O. **Jennings Wise**'s command at Glenville, were, on Monday night, successfully relieved by a company of the Seventh Ohio, who conveyed to them a sufficiency of provisions to enable them to hold out until further reinforced. The new Government in Western Virginia is now in full operation, and is being gradually recognized all over that section of the State. The Legislature yesterday elected **John S. Carlile** and **Waitman F. Willey** as United States Senators.

Advices from Fortress Monroe to Monday evening intimate the possibility of an attack upon the rebel batteries at Sewall's Point. There is now at the Point a naval force of two hundred guns and thirty-five hundred men, which is probably amply sufficient for the capture of any or all of the rebel water batteries in the vicinity. Two more deserters from the rebels have arrived at the Fortress. They escaped from the gun-boat *Teazer* on Sunday night, while she lay at anchor above Newport's News, taking with them a yawl and long-boat. They were pursued by a shore-boat, but succeeded in getting on board the *Monticello*. The rebel leaders will probably soon begin to understand the folly of impressing Northern men to serve in their ranks. They are sure to escape on the first opportunity, and convey valuable information to the National Army. These men, who belong in New-York and Baltimore, report that the situation of the rebels is desperate.

The Provost-Marshal of Baltimore yesterday made another important capture, growing out of the second visit of the "French Lady," Capt. **Thomas**, to his precinct. The schooner in which he and his piratical party came from Fredericksburgh, having been ascertained to be in the Bay, the Marshal took possession of a steamer just ready to depart for the Eastern Shore, and went down and captured her. Two other steamers about to sail were detained temporarily at their wharves, as a matter of precaution. We give elsewhere a detailed account of the capture of the "French Lady" and her companions, together with a narrative of their exploits on board the steamer *St. Nicholas*, as furnished to us by the mate of the coal-schooner which they captured.

A dreadful accident occurred at Washington yesterday, by which two soldiers lost their lives and several others were wounded. A section of the Rhode Island Light Battery was engaged in drill, when the cartridges in the limber-chest of one of the cannon exploded, from some cause which it is impossible to explain, with the effects above mentioned. The supposition is that the explosion was caused by friction matches, but whether placed in the chest by an enemy, or dropped in through carelessness, cannot be decided.

The Second Massachusetts Regiment, Colonel **George H. Gordon**, arrived here yesterday morning from Boston. After the men had partaken of dinner in the Park Barracks, they were marched to Pier No. 2, where they embarked for Martinsburgh to join Gen. **Patterson**. Attached to this regiment are 25 wagons, 2 ambulances and 125 horses.

The steamship *North Briton* passed Father Point yesterday on her way to Quebec, with European advices two days later. Her budget of news is neither new, full nor very important. A dispatch from Paris gives a rumor that the new Sultan of Turkey is disposed to signalize his advent to power by an attempt to rouse the long-dormant energies of the Mussulman population, and that the Christians will be likely to feel the effect of the change of rulers. Another dispatch intimates that the Pope's health is in a worse condition than people have supposed.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and adopted a resolution tending to benefit the families of volunteers. The Harlem Bridge Commissioners ask for an appropriation of $130,000 to satisfy claims held against them. The Comptroller sent in his quarterly report, which shows a balance of $2,629,113 17 in the County Treasury.

In one of the District Courts, (the eighth,) yesterday, before Justice **Bull**, O. **Jennings Wise**, of the Richmond *Enquirer*, lost $4,750 for alleged advertising, by the verdict of a jury, in his suit against **James T. Ridley** & Co., merchants of this City. In the Court of General Sessions, Recorder **Hoffman** sentenced **Tully** and **Madden**—the first to three years, and the second to two years in the State Prison, for being concerned in robbing **Ahern**, several months since, of $60, in Water-street. Several other cases were disposed of.

The Stock Market was again strong and advancing yesterday, on a large business done in National and State securities, and a good demand for the Railway shares. Missouri six ⅌ cents, 40¾; New-York Central shares, 74¾ ⅌ cent. The Treasury Department borrowed $5,000,000 in Wall-street yesterday, for 60 days, at 6 ⅌ cent. per annum interest.

Cotton was more active yesterday at advancing prices. Flour was in better request and was firmer. The receipts and sales of wheat were less extensive; the market, however, was firm. Corn was plenty and heavy. A moderate inquiry prevailed for provisions, including Pork, which was scarce; also, for Hops, Tallow, Molasses, Whisky, Resin and Fish Oils. Coffee and Sugars were freely sought after. Spices attracted more attention. The changes in other branches of trade were not important.

The cattle trade was dull yesterday at Forty-second-street, and prices were lower than at any previous market this season, to say the least. The decline from the low rates of last week was $2 to $4 per head. Many of the cattle sold at about what they cost in Illinois, or at a loss of $10 to $12 per head, to the owners. Some 3,800 head were on sale, including a few disposed of on Monday, and by hook and crook a good portion were worked off on Tuesday, the prospect ahead inclining to an early sale. Prices ranged from 6¼c. to 8½c.—generally from 7c. to 8c. Much of the stock was light and thin.

The Culmination of the Rebellion.

Within a few days unmistakable evidence has been forced upon us from every quarter, that Secession is really in its last throes. Hereafter, it is to oppose no formidable resistance at any given point, the peculiar institution requiring all the able-bodied men in every portion of the South to remain at home as a local police. Even in the great strait in which Virginia is placed, with a hundred thousand National troops upon her soil, and upon the eve of a battle which is to decide the fate of Secession, the South Carolina regiments recently stationed at Manassas Gap are on their way home. Nothing can be more significant than this of the condition of affairs in that State. Not even the recent announcement of Gov. **Pickens** to the Confederate Government that no more of its troops can be sent beyond its own limits. The battle to be fought in Virginia concerns South Carolina as much as if it was to be fought on her own soil. The Confederate Government, of which she is really the author, and with the maintenance of which secession is identified, is located at Richmond. If driven from this place, the cause is utterly lost. Yet, in this crowning emergency, South Carolina, the great author of the rebellion, and which is to be disgraced and ruined if this rebellion is crushed, can render no further aid. All her soldiers are required for the preservation of domestic order, to repress insurrections of slaves. Georgia is in a similar condition. Her Governor has just announced that no more of her soldiers can be sent to other States, not even to poor Virginia, which has so adroitly been made the battle-field. Alabama is stated to have made a similar order in reference to the troops of that State. The recent proclamation of the Governor of Mississippi, in reference to the arming of that State with double-barreled shot-guns shows that the emergency there is a negro insurrection, not the repelling of the National troops, who are not to be driven back by such weapons.

The action of these States is only confirmatory of private intelligence reaching us from every quarter, that negro insurrections are so imminent as to require the presence at home of all the people in the South capable of bearing arms, and that they have quite enough on hand without making any attempts to resist the authority of the National Government.

This state of things throughout the South settles the question as to the immense bodies of troops in Virginia, or concentrated at various points in the rebel States. We have always believed that their number has been vastly overrated, and we have now positive evidence that this is the case, particularly in Virginia. A trustworthy eye-witness estimates that there are not over 6,000 troops, all told, at Richmond, against some 20,000 or 30,000 as previously estimated. Other points in the States will probably bear a similar reduction. In fact the concentration of large bodies of troops at any point in the South has been from the first impossible, from the condition of the Southern Commissariat. Deserters, travelers and refugees from every section concur in this testimony. The troops are literally without food, for which there is no adequate source of supply; or if there were, neither State nor Confederate Governments have any means for its purchase. The same may be said of the clothing for troops and munitions of war. With such a condition of affairs an army is no better than a mob; and such will soon be, if it is not at present, the condition of the Southern forces.

As a military power the Confederate States may be regarded as already pretty effectually crushed. They may fight one severe battle, but it will end in a rout. The leaders are desperate men, and really risk nothing in a battle—their fate is sealed. With a declining cause the utmost discord and bitterness will soon reign in their councils. With defeat, all faith in secession on the part of the people will be lost. In the meantime the National Government is steadily collecting and consolidating a military power against which all hope of resistance is now utterly hopeless. The permanency of the Republic is fully established. It has recovered all the prestige it ever enjoyed. The moment protection is afforded, loyalty will everywhere display itself. As our troops advance South they will help to complete the disorganization of the rebels. The stampede of South Carolina troops from Virginia will soon be followed by those of other States as their only means of escape. Col. **Lander**, in Western Virginia, is undoubtedly moving towards East Tennessee, whither our troops are invited by the loyal people of that State. We soon expect to hear that the East Tennessee Railroad is in our hands, when the great line of communication upon which the rebels depend for their means of existence will be cut off. Their capture or destruction would then be inevitable. But they will not probably await such a contingency, but retreat while they can do so with safety. We may soon expect to hear that the troops of Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, now in Virginia, will follow the example set by those of South Carolina.

Such are some of the causes that are defeating secession, independent of any action of our own. But these are not all, though probably the most potent. The South is utterly without money or the means of establishing an adequate commissariat or supplying themselves with munitions of war. All reports concur that the soldiers are wretchedly fed and clothed; that they are not paid at all, and that a wide-spread discontent and demoralization prevails. Left to themselves, the Confederates must soon be without an army. When it is considered that the blockade of their ports, respected by all the great Powers, cuts off their very means of existence, their condition in any point of view is truly desperate. It is one that we early proved must inevitably result from premises about which there could be no dispute. The demonstration has only come earlier, and is more complete, than we anticipated.

A Crown With a Cotton Lining.

A story which reaches us from our well-informed correspondent at Paris shows that the cause of the Confederate rebels is as desperate in the Old World as it is in the New. Failing in acting upon the sympathies and self-interest of England through the cotton crop; hopeless of securing European recognition without military successes, they are conscious they can never obtain; disappointed by the very marked and universal reprobation and discouragement their projected system of privateering receives where they had expected approval and connivance, if not open aid, they have at last been brought to play their last card, which is certainly a court-card of very high apparent value. To a member of the **Bonaparte** family they have offered the crown of the Southern Empire, on condition of his assuming the command of their armies, and making good his independence of the National Government. The fact that this sublime proposition was as sublimely declined is a matter of very little moment. But the important point is that all the superb expectations the conspirators founded upon the good seed of their European diplomacy have culminated in this utter and final defeat.

For to France the attention of these foolish people has been directed from the inception of their design. They have never disguised their intention to use their cotton bribe as a lure for France if it failed to catch England. If England, they argued, omitted to intervene and liberate the crop, and by a prompt recognition of the rebel Government, establish intimate relations with it, and secure its illustrious favor, they were to lay at the feet of the French Emperor, supposed to be ever yearning for the overthrow of British prosperity, as the giant Blunderbore hungered for the blood and bones of Englishmen, an opportunity of finally destroying the English supremacy in the cotton manufacture, by transferring to France the possession and control of the raw material. It was assumed that this project would at once captivate a statesman so sagacious as **Napoleon III.**, who, hastening to pay the purchase of advantages so incalculable, would at once shelter the South under a military protectorate; and having expelled the Yankees, decide whether to annex the Confederation to France, or accept the crown for a cousin or nephew as that of an independent kingdom.

The measures necessary to clear the way for this negotiation have been long arranged. French capitalists have been invited to send steamships to Norfolk and New-Orleans. They had been brought to undertake the completion of the James River and Kanawha Canal, through which Norfolk was to be the outlet of the Great West. At the moment hostilities broke out, they were on the eve of contracting for the extension of the Southern Pacific Railroad to the Gulf of California, whereby New-Orleans was to grasp the trade of the Pacific. These, and doubtless manifold other projects for settling immense detachments of French capital in the South, and so interesting the French Government in its protection, were but the preliminaries to a formal proffer of sovereignty to the Emperor, or some of his family, and to the consequent transfer of the task of giving the war of independence a triumphant conclusion to the victor of Solferino.

All this astute and far-reaching tangle of diplomacy has been cut by the refusal of Lieut. **Bonaparte** to become the monarch. The Bonapartes have no disposition to wield their democratic sceptres over millions of slaves. They figure in the nineteenth century as the symbols of progress; while the proposed Southern empire is representative of the most violent reaction, going, indeed, in its impetus quite back to mediæval barbarism. The Commissioners have simply carried their antiquated wares to the wrong market. A Bourbon, now, a family of which there are several eligible members, like young Bomba, out of employment, and perishing for thrones, might have been had; though open to the objection of not possessing armies sufficient for the preliminary service demanded of them. But there is the Pope, struggling to retain his hold upon the profane temporalities of this world, still possessing an army, and in the contributions of the faithful a perennial resource for his treasury, who might certainly be brought to regard the tender with complacency, and possibly to accept it. Let him be tried; and perhaps the Commissioners may thus have the glory of solving political problems, which are just now perplexing both hemispheres.

Military Police—A Contrast of Systems.

If rumors are not altogether unfounded, there has been no little dissatisfaction felt and expressed in high quarters at Washington, with the determined vigor and rapidity of Gen. **Lyon**'s movements in Missouri against the Secessionists. Having been left, necessarily, to a certain degree of discretion, Gen. **Lyon** looked at the patent fact that his Government was at war with traitors; that the public enemies were active and untiring in their malevolence, and let no opportunity slip to deal a foul blow to the country. And Gen. **Lyon** followed only the faithful soldier's impulse, in such circumstances, to disarm the enemy whenever he could, and whip him when he could not.

The capture of Camp Jackson at St. Louis, and the quick pursuit and rout of Gov. **Jackson**'s rebel gang at Booneville, were the two movements that decided the fate of Missouri, and held her in the bonds of the Union. They have saved the State from the intolerable scourge under which Virginia is suffering, and will spare the National Government the effusion of much blood and vast treasure. And yet, if we are correctly advised, while these acts of Gen. **Lyon** were *officially* indorsed, there were not lacking those at Washington who condemned them in unmeasured language, and declared that such a course would have the effect of alienating the people of Missouri hopelessly from the Union. Gen. **Lyon** and Col. F. P. **Blair**, who was supposed by his sympathetic counsel to inspire and sustain his superior officer, were *not* regarded as the right men in the right place, doing their work in the right manner, by some who occupied easy cushioned seats at Washington, and spent their valuable time in the careful winding and unwinding of "red tape."

On the other hand, the important military departments in the State of Virginia were governed from Washington Bureaus. Fortress Monroe, for instance, from being by far the most valuable strategic point in the war against secession, had the earliest and most especial care of the Government. Upon it, and its surroundings, has been expended the military and civic treatment of rebellion most in favor with red tapists, and which Gen. **Lyon** and Col. **Blair** were supposed to be so vastly and unfortunately disregarding in Missouri.

In the natural order of events the two systems have produced their results, and by a singular coincidence two letters appeared in yesterday's Times—one from the Editor, written from Fortress Monroe, and the other written from Gen. **Lyon**'s camp at Booneville, Missouri,—which clearly enough show which system has been wisest in the end, and where most prudence has been exercised. The letter from Fortress Monroe, after reciting the sack of the village of Hampton, a town of 2,000 to 2,500 inhabitants, in which "our soldiers had broken open the houses, rifled the boxes, carried off tables, chairs, sofas and whatever else they could make useful, and *wantonly destroyed what they could not take away*;" and after mentioning the indecent desecration of "a newly made grave of a child,"—goes on with the following general statements and reflections:

> "I could give scores and hundreds of instances of similar outrages. Is it surprising that the people here look upon us as vandals and barbarians? By no possible process could we contrive to make them bitterly and relentlessly hostile toward the Union than in this way. Gen. **Butler**, of course, disapproves all this—but that is not enough. He should have issued a proclamation, as soon as he arrived, inviting the citizens to remain at home, and assuring them of the perfect protection of their lives and property. And then every violation of private rights,—every instance of theft, or plunder, should have been punished with a rigor which would have effectually prevented a repetition of the act. If some officer of the regular army—such a man as Gen. **Wool**, for example—had been here, we should have had none of these disgraces. If the citizens had remained at home, their property would have been much safer. But they were afraid to do so, and not without reason. One of our Colonels one night arrested, and brought into the fort, a whole family—including an old lady and three or four small children, on the charge that they were displaying signal-lights for the rebels. It turned out that they kept a light burning on account of a sick child. How could any one feel safe when exposed to such outrages?"

Nor need the Washington authorities go even as far as Fortress Monroe to find illustrations of the want of that first requisite of an army, a thorough military police. Our reports from Washington and Alexandria are filled with narratives of outrage and violence; citizens lynched and robbed in the streets, and houses burned to the ground by riotous soldiers; troops in large bodies throwing down their arms and refusing to obey orders; and other evidences of the laxity with which the rules of military discipline are administered. And these things under the very eyes of the Commander-in-Chief.

We leave this picture of a Virginia department, and turn next to the contemplation of the Missouri camp, where such dangerous and fatal rigor has reigned, and read from our correspondent's letter as follows:

> "It cannot well be imagined to what an extent the course of Gen. **Lyon** has strengthened the Union sentiment, and converted secession tendencies, not only in the immediate vicinity of the theatre of his operations, but throughout the whole State. It has been the religious belief of nearly all classes that the march of his troops would be infinitely more terrible than was the descent of the old northern barbarians upon the south of Europe. Men, women and children, upon learning of our approach, fled in deadly terror, as from a plague. Everywhere we found only deserted houses, or if inhabited, it was only by people who trembled as if our arrival opened beneath them an abysm of fathomless ruin. The troops passed, and the shivering people awoke as from a terrible dream. They found their wives, their daughters, themselves, their henroosts, inviolate; their lean horses and cows browsed untouched upon their "native heath;" their long-snouted swine grunted and wallowed safely in their accustomed mud-holes; in fact, everything remained pretty much as before, save that as the night-mare-bestrid proprietor examined his once thin wallet, he found it distended to jolly obesity with bills and eagles deposited there by these savage Cossacks from the sterile, frozen North.
>
> The strange intelligence was conveyed to those who were lurking in wood and swamp—they returned, counted their niggers, and found the tally correct; examined their spoons, and found none missing, and rubbed their eyes doubtingly as they saw their home smiling in untouched peacefulness, instead of being a charred, unsightly ruin. Men saw all this; and, as human nature, even in portions of Missouri, is subject to that plainer species of logic which works out its own conclusions and places them directly before the eye of the individual, without the slightest mental effort on his part, they saw that secession, in spreading all these reports, had lied. This was one important step towards the reformation of Missouri."

We have given so much space to this subject because of its deep and vital interest. Before God and the civilized world our Government and people will be held to answer for its mode of conducting the present war. It is conducted, on our part, on the hypothesis that the Union is unbroken; that the citizen of every seceded State is still a fellow-citizen of the Union, and as such entitled to all the protection of the Constitution and laws, unless actually found bearing arms against the United States or unquestionably aiding those who do. It is, therefore, not less the duty of those who are clothed with National authority in the Seceded States, whether military or civil, to repress insurgents, than it is to defend with all the power at their command, to the last extremity and against every foe, the lives and the property of those not found in hostile action. The startling disclosures made by the Virginia and Washington correspondence of this paper, leave no alternative to the wise and the good of the land, but in the name of Christianity and good Government to protest against such scandals and national crimes, and demand their instant reform. If the Union is to be preserved, it is the policy that has prevailed in Missouri that must do it, wherein the sternest and promptest overthrow of rebel bands is united with a faithful and loving treatment and protection of the masses who yet carry a holy reverence for the Union in their hearts, despite the shibboleth that wicked leaders have been putting on their tongues.

British Reinforcements in Canada.

The brief debate which occurred in the British House of Commons on the 24th ult., upon the dispatch of reinforcements to Canada, is only of interest to the people of the United States, because of the evidence it furnishes that the policy of British neutrality in American affairs is entirely settled.

Sir J. **Ferguson** arraigned the wisdom of the Government in sending the troops, on the distinct ground that the movement looked to probable hostilities with the United States, and that, instead of giving to the United States assurance of friendship and neutrality, it plainly indicated intervention in the American quarrel.

In reply, Lord **Palmerston** denied explicitly that the reinforcement of the Canada garrisons was intended to have any such meaning, or that it was of such size as to be at all threatening to the United States. He asserted emphatically that the British Government had no fears, no thought even, of an attack on their Canadian colonies by the United States, or with any difficulty with that Government. He contended that it was the ordinary practice of Governments in all parts of the world, when war breaks out and great military operations are commenced in adjoining territories, to take the small and usual precaution of strengthening their military force in that portion of their domain next to the scene of hostilities.

Mr. **Disraeli** was not well satisfied with the explanation of Lord **Palmerston**. He thought the effect of the reinforcement would be unhappy on the excited minds of the American people—that they would regard it as a preparation of the British Government for intended hostilities. He was in favor of abstaining from everything calculated to excite suspicion of their good faith, and thought the Government, in possession of means of such speedy reinforcement when necessary, might well have waited a seeming necessity for the step they had taken.

All of which is satisfactory, or should be, to the citizens of the United States. It is proper, however, to add that the fears of Sir J. **Ferguson** and Mr. **Disraeli** are not realized. The people of the United States do not feel any concern whatever in the act of the British Government in reinforcing Canada. They manifest, because they feel, no irritation on the subject. The Americans have not seriously entertained a thought of a war with England or an attack upon the Canadas; and if they had, they would hardly deny the perfect right and propriety of the British Government in reinforcing their adjacent colonies as largely as they might desire.

South Carolina Not to Go Unpunished.

It is very much to be regretted that South Carolina, the front and origin of our National woes, and the saucy provocator of the war, should be exempted from the immediate punishment her people well deserve. Retributive justice exacts that the horrors she has scattered over the Border States should be sent home to the place of their nativity, and the chivalrous descendants of convict sires should be made to suffer the extreme penalty of guilt which thirty years of persistence has made inveterate and incurable. Up to this moment she has had nothing but prosperity in crime. The military prestige of the campaign, until Gen. **Lyon** started in pursuit of a runaway Governor of Missouri, was entirely hers. Her soldiers passed northward into Virginia flushed with the opening victory of the war. Ruin, to be sure, has fallen upon her material interests; her railroads are unemployed; banking capital is idle or squandered in Confederate bonds; her warehouses and wharves are deserted; but these calamities she suffers in common with all the States, including those whose loyalty would have saved them from such evils but for this pestilent little member of the Union. What we have a right to demand is some special allotment of punishment to fall heavily upon the originators of this National trouble. The people chafes at the sight of the tranquility and apparent comfort of the community, which has destroyed quiet and comfort everywhere else; and wants to know if steps are not to be taken to bring the delinquent to special and vindictive justice. And any termination of the war, which should fail to place the National flag upon Sumter, not as the result of compromise and concession, but of absolute submission, would certainly provoke an irrepressible outburst of popular indignation.

It is now too late in the Summer for the dispatch of an expedition directed especially at South Carolina. With the coming of Autumn, however, should the war last so long, we trust the attention of the Administration will be directed to the subject, as a proper anticipation of the more deliberate movement of the national army toward the Gulf. It is to be feared, otherwise, that overwhelmed with the certainty of ruin, the leaders of the rebellion may lay down their arms before South Carolina has been reached and received her punishment; and after submission, that infliction which would leave its memory as a sure preventitive of renewed revolt, may, through reluctance to punish the conquered, be never visited upon them. Let it be seen to, that whoever, by an early peace escapes the penalties of rebellion, South Carolina receives them in full.

Change of Tune in Palmettodom.—The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, in a recent issue, opens an editorial in the following lugubrious strain:

> "*We should prepare for defeat.* In the confidence of our might and courage, this admonition may appear unnecessary, and, in calling to mind the disgraceful behavior of our enemies in recent battles, it may strike us as ridiculous. But it is a needful and wholesome caution, and we urge it with sincerity and earnestness. Our enemies are mustering in large numbers; they are armed with the best weapons; they have been under the instruction of competent officers, and each body is strengthened by the presence of old United States regulars. Some of their Generals have abilities and resources. And, in addition to all these considerations, battles are not always decided by strategy, or even courage. A single mischance may turn the tide of success. A circumstance, in itself insignificant, may snatch victory from an army at the moment it is about to grasp the glittering prize."

This is really something new to hear from South Carolina. Preparations for defeat! Why, such a thing was never heard of in the unconquerable kingdom before. The perpetual refrain heretofore has been: South Carolina against the Union—South Carolina against the universe. But, nevertheless, it's good advice to the chivalry at present to—prepare for defeat!

England's Position Sketched by Carlyle.—In the closing paragraph of **Carlyle's** *Cromwell* there is a characteristic sentence, which not even the fear of three Canadian regiments shall prevent us from printing. We intend nothing personal to our London namesake, and no insult to our British cousins, by the implication of the passage, that "terrene provender" may have something to do with the equivocal attitude of the Government in its relation to American affairs:

> "The Genius of England no longer soars sunward, world-defiant, like an eagle through the storms, 'renewing her mighty youth,' as **John Milton** saw her do: the Genius of England, much like a greedy ostrich intent on provender and a whole skin, mainly stands with its *other* extremity sunward; with its ostrich-head stuck into the readiest bush, of old church-tippets, king-cloaks, or what other 'sheltering fallacy' there may be, and *so* awaits the issue. No ostrich, intent on gross terrene provender, and sticking its head into fallacies, but will be awakened one day,—in a terrible *à posteriori* manner, if not otherwise! Awake before it come to that; gods and men bid us awake! The voices of our fathers, with thousand-fold stress monition to me, and all bid us awake."

The Bluff Game.—Our news to-day is that Gen. **Bragg** is exceedingly uneasy before Fort Pickens, fearing an attack from the National forces, and that he has sent to Richmond for 4,000 troops to enable him to maintain his position. Perhaps he will get them; but we are of opinion that the people about Richmond will never feel less inclined to send away 4,000 men than just now; and then, would it not be unhealthy down there in dog-days?

The Programme of Gen. Scott—Why an Immediate Advance is not Desirable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ignorant persons are constantly blaming the eminent chief of our armies for dilatoriness in not directing an advance of our forces in Virginia.

It is not with a view of defending his action, (which I consider far above the criticism of any man in the land,) but in some sort to quiet the minds of the people of the country, now restlessly determined on some new excitement, that I venture to make the following remarks:

A battle is not an end, but a means. If the end can be gained by any other process, a good soldier spares the lives of his men. If Gen. **Scott** orders *now* an advance on Manassas he will do so in my opinion, to quiet popular clamor, and not because it is a good or proper move.

Suppose Manassas attacked and taken; the enemy protected by his batteries and his cavalry, will fall back in good order to his next fortified position. This process is then repeated; and admitting that we are victorious in every conflict, the result between this point and Richmond will be six or eight battles, in every one of which we will labor under the disadvantage of being obliged to attack the enemy in his chosen positions, with a loss on our side enormously disproportioned to the necessities of the case.

Let us consider, on the other hand, the advantages of apparent inaction. Gen. **Patterson**'s victorious column is already approaching Winchester; **McClellan**, with near twenty thousand men, is advancing on the same point. Let these columns unite, and, with **Wallace's** and **Stone's**, they will present an effective consolidated force of near fifty thousand men, under one of the ablest commanders now in our service. This army advancing upon Strasburgh and Port Royal, and basing itself upon the Shenandoah, will be in position to force the evacuation of Manassas. For, (if the enemy remains in that position,) by throwing himself upon Culpeper Court-house, **McClellan** will, while he has a good line of retreat himself, force a battle where defeat would involve the entire ruin of the Confederate army.

The enemy is however commanded by Generals too experienced to await such a contingency—retreat. The Washington army would then properly be advanced, taking the direct road to Richmond, while **McClellan's** army, constantly acting upon the flank and near the base of the mountains, would turn any position taken by the enemy, and force him at last to fall back upon Richmond itself. Then, with all our forces combined for one mighty effort, the grand battle fought, the victory gained, the back of secession broken, our brave army could retire to their peaceful homes, to boast "how fields were won," and to laud to the skies the genius and patience of the greatest Captain of his time.

AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1861.

Arrivals in the City.

Hons. Erastus Corning, of Albany; John Magee, of Bath, and D. A. Smalley, of Vermont; John Arnot, of Elmira, and Dr. G. H. Gay and G. P. Gore, of Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. George Bliss, of Springfield, Mass.; A. Wing, of Albany; J. N. Moore and W. B. Seely, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Judge Colt, of St. Louis; Capt. Wheeler, of the United States Army; W. P. Westervelt, of Philadelphia; G. F. Appleton, of Vermont; T. H. Bacon, of Boston; M. K. D. Hovey, of Lake Superior, and C. T. Smith, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Zohlon, of Philadelphia; Rev. C. B. Thomas and lady, of New-Orleans; J. Ferguson and Miss Ferguson, of San Francisco; Miss Belling, of England; J. Grove, of Illinois, and G. B. Newton, of San Francisco, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Dr. J. E. Turner, and Mr. Cameron and lady, of New-York; T. N. Dale, of Paris; W. Tillotson, of Dutchess County, and L. Bachelder, of Connecticut, are at the Brevoort House.

Dr. R. P. Jones, of the steamship *Etna*; Mr. Chase, of Paris, and T. Hollister, of Utica, are at the Everett House.

J. J. Blackburn, of England; W. Butler and lady, of South Carolina, and Carlos Fezidor, of Saratoga, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Capt. Potter, of the United States Army, and J. W. Wallack, Jr., of New-York, are at the La Farge House.

VIEWS OF CURRENT EVENTS.

Col. Craig and the Ordnance Department—The Cause of His Displacement—Charges Against Col. Ripley and Capt. Maynardier—The Army Appointments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

IT will be remembered that Col. CRAIG, the head of the Ordnance Department, had the honor to fall under the displeasure of that prince of peculators and traitors, FLOYD; and that, to get rid of him, he was ordered to California in November last. The Colonel protested, and gained time, until the culmination and exposure of FLOYD's treachery and fraud saved him from banishment. Among the first and most honorable of Mr. HOLT's acts was to recall the order which was designed to get rid of an honest and faithful public officer. It was taken for granted that a Republican Administration would, as a matter of course, feel respect for, and be prone to confide in the integrity of a man who had fallen under the displeasure of JOHN B. FLOYD; and there was no small degree of astonishment, not to say indignation, when it was announced that Col. CRAIG had been supplanted in the confidence of the new Administration, or at least in that of the Secretary of War, by the very men whom FLOYD had especially patronized and trusted.

I learn that the immediate circumstance which led to the displacement of Col. CRAIG, and the substitution of Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY as acting head of the Ordnance Department, arose from the seizure of powder in Georgetown last Spring. The facts are these: An agent of DUPONT, HAZARD and other powder manufacturers, named BOGUE, resided in Georgetown, D. C., and had in his possession a large quantity of that explosive material. To prevent its falling into the hands of the numerous traitors who were then going at large about the Capital, the Government had it seized, and stored in the public magazines. BOGUE demanded extravagant prices as compensation. In fact he demanded retail prices, with large commissions and profits. Col. CRAIG refused to pay the sum demanded, amounting to seven or eight thousand dollars, but agreed to pay the owners the price they should name, together with Mr. BOGUE's commissions. This was refused, and the agent resorted to the Adjutant-General, THOMAS, who interposed in his behalf, urging on Col. C. that the price demanded should be paid. The latter still refused to yield, declaring that the price demanded was speculative and exorbitant, and that he must have a bill of the article from the manufacturers. Gen. THOMAS then said, "If you will not pay it, I will find some one who will," and went away. In a day or two Col. CRAIG was superseded by an order alleging his feeble health as the ground of the displacement, and placing Lieut.-Col. RIPLEY, his junior, at the head of the Department.

Col. CRAIG has recently demanded a Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances which led to the order for his displacement, and I understand that he expects to prove that he has been the victim of a combination of corrupt jobbers, who regard him as an obstacle to the success of their schemes. It is not for the Press or the public to assume that these charges will be proven, but coming as they do from a highly respectable and responsible source, they deserve to be thoroughly investigated. At no period of our past history, except during the war of Independence, was it so important that we should have honest men at the head of affairs, who will see that every dollar of the people's money is well spent in the public service.

I also learn that Col. CRAIG has filed charges of a very grave character against his successor in the Ordnance Department. These charges relate to the circumstances attending Col. RIPLEY's tour of inspection to Europe and other parts of the world, and the manner of obtaining the order for that purpose. It is also charged that an enormous allowance was made for the trip, by FLOYD, who advanced him five thousand dollars, and authorized him to charge the Government at "California rates," which are double those ordinarily paid.

Col. CRAIG, as I learn, has filed in the War Department, charges against Capt. MAYNARDIER, also of the Ordnance Department, who was removed from the place of Assistant to the Colonel of Ordnance, by this Administration, but subsequently restored, along with RIPLEY. This officer was a great favorite of the late Secretary FLOYD, and seems equally fortunate in having gained the confidence of Secretary CAMERON. He was Mr. FLOYD's traveling companion on his trip to Old Point, during which the *entente cordiale* was firmly established between them. He was also favored by FLOYD with a splendid inspection tour to the Lakes, at the Government expense, in which he had the opportunity of comparing the log and earth works of Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Defiance, with Fortress Monroe. The charges against him relate to his connection with the removal of the Pittsburgh cannon to the *intended* Gulf forts, and to the sale of muskets, and other matters. Capt MAYNARDIER met with the frowns of the Republican Administration at its commencement, but has been amply indemnified for his temporary exile from place. He has not only been restored, but has met with a mark of peculiar favor, in the appointment of his son, a youth of intemperate habits, to a Lieutenancy of Artillery.

The Senate should exercise unusual circumspection in acting upon Army appointments. In this hour of trial to Republican institutions, it is all important that good men should be selected to command the armies of the nation. Nepotism favoritism and corruption should be driven from the high places of power, and no false delicacy should screen the incompetent and unworthy kinsmen of Cabinet Ministers, Congressmen, and other high functionaries from the axe of proscription. At another time I may enumerate some of the more glaring instances of improper appointments—at present I will only allude to one. I am informed on reliable authority that an influential staff officer, at the head of an important department of the Army, had two of his sons appointed Second Lieutenants of Artillery,—one of whom is only 17 years old. It is said that the father applied to the Secretary of War about two months ago for a commission in the Army for the oldest son, and a place at West Point for the younger. The generous head of the Army responded, "O, I will do better than that. I will give them both commissions." They were accordingly appointed, and by seniority have become First Lieutenants in a month. The junior was at school in Virginia when the stroke of fortune was received, and is now studying under a private tutor. But the danger is, that a Captaincy will overtake the lucky youth before he learns the rudiments of arithmetic. OBSERVER.

Jersey City.

THE RIOT AT WEEHAWKEN.—Dr. CHABERT yesterday informed Coroner BOHNSTEDT, of Hoboken, that JOHN DEVLIN, the man who was supposed to be fatally wounded in the riot at the foot of Weehawken Hill, a week since was improving, and in all probability will recover. Upon the statement of the Doctor, the Coroner released ROACH, the man who fired the pistol shots, from confinement in jail.

RECORDER'S REPORT.—Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, reports that during the month of June, 162 persons were arrested by the Police and disposed of by him as follows: Discharged, 102; committed to the County Jail and Workhouse, 27; committed to Jail to await trial, 6; committed to the City Prison, 4; sent to the Almshouse, 5; held to bail, 14; fined, 5.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH BRITON.

Threatened Persecution of the Christians in Turkey.

Precarious Condition of the Pope's Health.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

FATHER POINT, Tuesday, July 9.

The steamship *North Briton*, from Liverpool on the 27th, *via* Londonderry on the 28th ult., passed this Point to-day. She brings two days' later intelligence than that brought by the *Great Eastern*.

The political news is unimportant.

The French Senate had passed a bill establishing a postal service with America.

NAPOLEON's recognition of Italy had been withheld, for approval of his past policy at Turin.

It is stated that the new Sultan will make a daring attempt to rouse the long-dormant energies of the Musselmen population, by working on their fanaticism, and that the Christians will be the first to feel the effect of the change of the rulers.

Rumors are afloat that the Pope's health is in a worse condition than generally people suppose.

It is doubted whether Austria will receive the Hungarian deputation. It is quite clear that the requisition contained in the address will not be granted. The departure of the Empress under such circumstances throws a gloom over Vienna.

All the London morning papers have a leader on Mr. COBDEN's speech.

The *Times* says, he has modified his views considerably on the national defences, and controverts, in a friendly tone, some opinions on which the *Times* still differs from him.

The *Herald* speaks of Mr. COBDEN as an agent of the Emperor of the French.

The *Post* says he has probably no sort of evidence in support of his assertion that the French navy is now largely on the increase; nor is this the only point of issue. Before many years shall have passed, Spain and Italy may have navies, and a Spanish navy used commonly to be but a French maritime auxiliary.

The *Daily News* has two leaders on Mr. COBDEN and his speech.

The *Post* says it is rumored that either Mr. Justice WIGHTMAN or Justice HILL will retire to make way for the present Solicitor-General, and that if that arrangement should be carried out, Mr. RAUNDALL PALMER, in all probability, will become Attorney-General, and either Mr. COOLIER, Mr. MELOR or Mr. G. DEUMAO, Solicitor-General.

The *North Briton* brings 286 passengers and $250,000 in specie.

She encountered great quantities of ice in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 28.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 80,000 bales, including 17,000 to speculators and 13,500 to exporters. The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 are to speculators and exporters. The market closes firm, at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.; Fair Mobiles, 8⅜d.; Middling Uplands, 7¾d. The stock in port is estimated at 1,124,000 bales, of which 834,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather has been favorable for the crops. Breadstuffs, however, are steady, though quiet.

PROVISIONS dull. LONDON, Friday, June 28.

Consols, 89¾.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £249,000.

Sales of Illinois Central Shares at 39@39½ discount, and Erie Shares at 21.

The Canada off Cape Race.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 9.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, on the 29th, *via* Queenstown, on the 30th, passed Cape Race, at 4 P. M., of Monday, 8th inst. Her masts were first seen four miles east, over the fog. The news-boat of the Associated Press was pulled alongside, but the men could not make themselves heard. The steamer was blowing her whistle all the time, which, no doubt, drowned the sound of her guns. The boat was almost under the paddles. The *Canada* will be due at Halifax Wednesday.

Report on the Commerce of the United States.

A meeting of "The Association for the Increase and Extension of American Commerce" was held in the American Exchange Bank Building, corner of Broadway and Cedar-street, on Tuesday, July 9, 1861. JAMES GALLATIN, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the Chair. The meeting was held to consider a report on the present state of the commerce of the United States, and its most urgent necessities. The report was submitted by the President, on behalf of the Committee, consisting of James Gallatin, William A. Booth, Samuel B. Ruggles, George D. Lyman and John Eadie, and was unanimously adopted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held 26th ult., to inquire into the present condition of "the Commerce of the United States, and its most urgent necessities," respectfully report:

That, in the brief period since their appointment, they have not been able to enter into those minute inquiries which are demanded by the magnitude of the interests involved. Yet, in view of the importance of speedy action, they have deemed it judicious to make an early report upon the general outlines of the question presented, trusting that the association will consider it advisable to organize special committes on investigate particular branches of trade and industry, and to ascertain the best means of opening new avenues for trade with other countries. They have limited themselves, in fact, to a brief review of our commercial situation and the leading characteristics of our monetary affairs, the financial wants of Government, and the action which Congress would seem called upon to take at the extra session, to meet the pressing wants of commerce.

Your Committee are deeply impressed with the fact that the development of our commercial and industrial resources has occupied a very subordinate place among the objects which, for a quarter of a century or more, have engrossed the attention of the Government; and although it cannot be expected, in the present condition of the country, that these resources should now claim an absorbing interest, it is gratifying to know that the President has given expression to an earnest desire that all the influence which his Administration can exercise in favor of their promotion should be extended at the earliest moment.

In proof of the past neglect of our commercial and industrial interests, it is only requisite to point to the great prominence which has been given to our reciprocity treaty with Canada, and the treaties with Japan and China, in connection with the fact that other and vastly greater markets for a highly profitable reciprocal trade hane remained unimproved. Indeed, it requires but a superficial examination of the progress which the leading nations have mace, to show how we have suffered by our neglect to promote the development of our commercial and industrial resources, and how much other nations also have suffered from their inability to make progress while we have been negligent or indifferent.

Commerce is said to be the lever of the world's progress. With freedom of trade we extend individual liberty and civilization. And as the liberty of man, to the greatest extent which he is capable of maintaining, conduces to his elevation in the scale of humanity, so the liberty of commerce promotes its growth and extension. It is to our commercial liberty, no less than our civil and religious freedom, that we are indebted, under Providence for our successful career as a nation. It is to their commercial freedom, in like manner, that England and France, and other enlightened nations, are indebted for their civilization, their liberties and their progress in science, literature and art.

Your Committee consider the extension of commercial intercourse, through greater freedom of trade, to be one of the highest objects which can occupy the attention of philanthropists, statesmen and economists. It is the only great agency which we can rely upon for uniting the material interests of nations in indissoluble bonds. It is the chief source of those friendly alliances that cement nations together in peace and harmony. It averts war, promotes kindly offices, and extends civilization, religion, science, literature and art, throughout the whole earth.

Our commerce at this time is characterized by a falling off in imports of luxuries and the more costly fabrics; a decrease in exports of cotton, and an increase in exports of food, and the liquidation of balances of trade in our favor by imports of the precious metals—with a revival of trade in those northwestern States, where a false paper money system, crippled by the insurrection which has overrun the States upon whose debts the currency was based, is steadily giving way before the supplies of money of real value flowing in to us from California and Europe.

Real money being the instrument of trade and commerce, every dollar thus added to the currency gives rise to substantial prices or values, in the ratio of from twenty-five to one hundred, or more, in proportion to the activity of its circulation; and the great Northwest having been for some time economizing, or embarrassed by a vicious monetary system, may now be considered, with this improved currency, in a position to resume, at an early date this coming Autumn, that commercial activity so congenial to her enterprising people. In all other parts of the country, not embarrassed by the insurgents, elements of wealth exist in profusion, with a monetary system which is being daily strengthened; and it is gratifying to observe that the supplies of the precious metals coming to us from Europe are not creating, by their withdrawal, any very serious inconvenience in the money markets of that part of the world, but apparently bringing out, as if providentially kept in store for this emergency, a part of those great accumulations of treasure which have for twelve years been drawn from the mines.

Your Committee consider that these accessions to our stock of the precious metals are very desirable additions to our wealth, required to place our currency upon a par with the money of other countries, or to sustain our business affairs upon a footing of the greatest possible efficiency. Beyond or above that amount, the export of these metals: in exchange for other commodities, we view in the same light that we would the export of any articles of trade.

In view of the great dangers to be apprehended from a Government paper currency, which history has taught us to avoid, we would express an earnest hope that all patriots will unite in their efforts to avert such a calamity from hereafter falling upon the country:

In relation to the future course of monetary affairs, we would advise that the measure of security adopted by the New-York banks, on the 21st of November last, be adopted by the banks of every City or every State, whenever circumstances may require extra precautions. This measure is well calculated to allay popular apprehension, by convincing the people that the supply of real money can be made equal to all their wants, while, by its extension to the banking institutions of the country, we might secure the advantages of a safe currency, without any centralization of monetary power.

The present condition of the currency affords undoubted evidence of the ability of the country to sustain the expenditures demanded of Government in the suppression of the insurrection, for we have a substantial basis in this supply of real money upon which to build the credit of the Government, to an amount which can only be estimated approximately, with some allowance for altered circumstances, by the vast amount of the investments which we have made in various undertakings during past years.

Your Committee have not, therefore, the slightest doubt of the ability of Government to suppress the insurrection, whether it cost two hundred millions or five hundred millions; and we are satisfied that, in their efforts to do so, they are now, and will continue to be sustrined by the patriotism of the people; while in those States which have been overrun by the insurgents there is a growing desire to get rid of a usurpation which is reenacting the worst crimes of the worst Governments that have ever existed.

Your Committee feel it to be do less a duty than a privilege to offer their humble congratulations to their fellow-citizens upon the policy which has been proclaimed by the President, in his message to Congress, and by the Secretary of the Treasury in his report. We have in this policy of a prompt and adequate application of the actual resources of the country to the suppression of the insurrectionary movement, every object that the highest aspirations of patriotism and of commercial and industrial interest could desire, while our venerable military chieftain, and the officers and the men of our army and navy, possess the entire confidence of the people. Hearty support of the Government, ever the duty of a good citizen, cannot be too deeply impressed upon the mincs of us all in this crisis.

To sustain the Government, to preserve our industrial resources, and to maintain our trade and commerce, are now the great objects to which, relying upon the aid of Divine Providence, our best energies are to be devoted; skill, perseverance, self-denial and patience are needed now throughout the ramifications of industry and of business, no less than on the battle-field.

Your committee cannot refrain from giving expression to the heartfelt gratitude due to the people of the loyal States, and universally entertained towards them, for that heroic devotion to the Union which they display in filling the army end navy, in self-denying economy, and in furnishing to the Government every assistance, whether material or intellectual, for putting down the insurrection. It is the economy of the people which has provided unusual supplies of real money in this hour of greatest need. It is the prompt self-denying abandonment of luxuries by the people which has turned the balances of trade in favor of the country, and brought those cupplies of money. It is due to such a people, who can thus, in emergencies, place themselves in history beside the greatest and best of ancient or modern nations, that no effort should be spared by those whom they have a right to call to action, to obtain the speediest possible resumption of active employment throughout every department of industry, of trade and of commerce.

Your Committee are aware, that in the economical affairs of the people, governments possess a very limited power for good; we would, therefore, urge individual efforts on the part of every man engaged in active pursuits, to infuse the highest possible efficiency into all the industry and skill which he can command or influence for increasing the productive capacities of the country.

Whater aid Government can give, or Congress extend, will, we are persuaded, be promptly and cheerfully furnished. All that can be expected, however is the influence of Government in behalf of the opening of new channels for the extension of our commercial intercourse. Such channels, we have ascertained, are to be found, and we would recommend the appointment of a separate Committee for each, to correspond with the people of other commercial centres, and procure and present to the President and Congress and the Departments the requisite information for use before the Committees of both Houses.

Having secured the favorablr action of the legislative and executive branches of the Government, we have no doubt that the individual enterprise of our people will improve the channels which may be opened; and, while thus conferring benefits upon ourselves, we shall be enabled to obtain, from those exchanges of commodities which follow the negotiation of commercial treaties, a friendly recognition of that reciprocity of interest which should bind nations together as members of one family.

Respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee.
(Signed,) JAMES GALLATIN, President.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

RELIEF TO BE EXTENDED TO THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS—THE HARLEM BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS WANT $130,000—THE COMPTROLLER'S QUARTERLY REPORT.

The Board held a meeting yesterday.

A bill from the Commissioners of Pilots, amounting to $6,200, for removing such portion of Pier No. 51, North River, as projected beyond the proper bounds, was referred to Committee on Taxes.

Mr. PURDY offered a preamble and resolution, stating that the Special Committee appointed April last, to inquire into the legality of issuing revenue bonds, to the amount of $250,000, for the relief of families of volunteers, had reported in favor of issuing the same, and urging that the said Committee be requested to report to the Board what action had been taken by them, to make an immediate appropriation for the families in question.

Mr. PURDY thought some immediate action should be taken in the matter. A large amount of money had been expended by the Union Defence Committee. and he thought it had been honestly distributed. The members of that Committee stood too high in the public estimation to have their acts assailed. It was not for the Committee to distribute funds to helpless families; the people in the several Wards should attend to that duty. The greater part of the fund had been expended in purchasing arms and equipments for the General Government, which has not the means at present to replace the amount.

Mr. BLUNT was in favor of taking the surplus fund of last year's appropriations, amounting to $279,000, and applying it for the benefit of the families of volunteers.

The preamble and resolution were adopted.

A communication was received from the Harlem Bridge Commissioners, stating that there were claims against them for labor and supplies furnished, including the amount of certificates issued to contractors, and eighty per cent. of the estimated amounts due contractors, for which certificates had not been issued, made up to July 1, 1861, amounting to $55,748 98. The estimated amount of cost of sinking the remainder of the columns, including wages and materials, is $8,000. Salaries of engineer and other officers, $6,771. Estimated cost of the temporary bridge, $2,500. Eighty per cent. of the estimated amounts of additional work under the contracts, $57,200—the total amount of claims being $130,219 98. The Commissioners wished a sufficient appropriation to cover all of the claims, so that they would be in a position to prosecute the work to advantage, and avoid the necessity of asking for another appropriation within three months. The communication was laid on the table, and subsequently taken up, when an unsuccessful effort was made to appropriate $80,000 for the work. The document was laid over.

A resolution was offered by Mr. TWEED, and adopted, requesting the Commissioners for building McComb's Dam Bridge, to inform the Board what disposal had been made of the $60,000 in bonds placed in their hands, for the purpose of paying the share of New-York in the cost of constructing said bridge, and all the facts connected with the same; also, a complete statement of all expenditures inourred, and of salaries paid, and directing them to return to the Comptroller the unexpended sum in their hands.

The Comptroller's Quarterly Report made up to June 30, shows the appropriations for 1861, to be $4,877,349 27; expenditures, $2,248,236 10, leaving a balance in the County Treasury of $2,629,113 17. The document was ordered to be printed.

The Board then adjourned till 1 o'clock to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER IN MULBERRY-STREET.—An inquest was held on Monday at the New-York Hospital upon the body of MARY JONES, a young colored woman, who was mortally stabbed on the morning of the 4th inst., by CHAS. W. SMITH, also a person of color. The deceased was unmarried, but had been living with SMITH for six years past, and at the time she was wounded they occupied a room at No. 19 Mulberry-street. For a day or two previous to the Fourth, SMITH had been very ill-tempered, having become jealous of his paramour, and had threatened on more than one occasion to give her a mark she would carry to the grave. On Thursday morning the dispute was renewed and he attempted to stab her with the large blade of a pocket-knife. She implored him not to harm her, when he closed the large blade, opened the small one and thrust it into her side. He at once went to look for a doctor, and inquired of a policemen where one could be found. Subsequently, he assisted in the removal of the woman to the Hospital, and on the way thither, he told officer WILSON, of the Sixth Ward, that he had done the injury, but did not seem at all anxious to escape. On Sunday his victim died, and a *post-mortem* examination by Dr. LITTLE demonstrated that the wound had caused her death. The jury declared SMITH guilty of the murder, and he was committed by the Coroner for trial. The prisoner stated that he was a Pennsylvanian by birth, 36 years of age. He made no statement with reference to the charge against him.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE BODY FOUND IN A POND AT EIGHTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Coroner GAMBLE has opened an inquest in the case of the body found on Saturday morning in a pond at the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Broadway. It has been identified as the remains of CHRISTIAN EBBO, a German, recently employed at Bellevue Hospital as a nurse. Three witnesses thus far have been examined, two of whom, Drs. O'HANLON and BEACH, testified that they had made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and found four stabs in the left breast, running downwards and inwards, one of which penetrated the apex of the heart, and produced death. The other witness, Policeman HAAS, stated that his attention was called to the body by a little girl early in the morning. He found several persons looking at the remains, and with their assistance they were hauled out of the water. He observed some blood upon the two shirts which deceased wore, both of which were buttoned close, excepting one button at the top. The body was lying about three feet from the brink of the pond, which is filled with stagnant water to the depth of from two to four feet. There were no cuts in the clothes, neither were there any footmarks upon the margin of the pond, indicating that a struggle had taken place. The Coroner has directed that the pond shall be dragged, upon the supposition that the knife with which the wounds were inflicted was thrown into the water, and to afford opportunity for obtaining other testimony the inquest was postponed until Saturday next.

FATAL RESULT OF A FRACAS ON THE FOURTH.—On the evening of the Fourth a number of disorderly youths who were passing up Chatham-street, made a wanton attack upon STEPHEN MCGRATH, a young man living at Manhattanville, who was sitting on the sidewalk at the corner of that street and Baxter. They struck him several times in the face, and were resorting to other violence, when several persons interposed in his behalf. Among them was a man known as "Jingles," who drew a knife and made an offensive demonstration toward a lad in the crowd named WM. ALTY. ALTY then discharged a pistol at "Jingles," the ball from which did not take effect in him, but struck another of the bystanders, named PATRICK DOYLE, in the side. DOYLE was taken to the Hospital, and yesterday the wound resulted in his demise. At the time of the occurrence ALTY and several others were arrested, but it was not then known that the shot had been fired by ALTY, and the Magistrate on Friday morning discharged all of the prisoners. The police will rearrest most of these persons, and to-day Coroner JACKMAN will investigate the case.

SYMPATHIZING WITH THE REBELS.—HENRY V. VULTEE, a lawyer, residing at No. 132 Monroe-street, was brought before Justice BRENNAN yesterday, charged with having created a disturbance in the streets of the Seventh Ward, by giving free expression to treasonable sentiments. The complainant, FREDERICK A. POTTER, an officer of police, testified that the accused was constantly in the habit of uttering scurrilous language against the President and Government of the United States, characterizing the entire Northern people as scoundrels and thieves who desired to deprive Southerners of their rights, and making use of other inane expressions of similar nature. The neighbors had been greatly outraged and annoyed by VULTEE's conduct, and some of them had threatened to hang him. The complainant on various occasions had requested the accused to desist from his foolish conduct, but he was not heeded. Finding him on Monday evening discoursing on his favorite topic to seven or eight excited persons, the officer told him to go away, when he turned his batteries of abuse upon that individual and was arrested. He was held for examination.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE DE KALB REGIMENT.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest yesterday, upon the remains of an unknown man, late a member of the De Kalb Regiment, who died at Elizabethport on Monday afternoon. The body was brought to this City on the steamer *Kill Von Kull*, and placed beneath a shed at Pier No. 2 North River, there to remain uncared for until the Coroner made his appearance. Col. VON GILSA failed to send an escort with the remains, and in consequence neither the name of deceased, nor any particulars concerning him could be obtained. The certificate of a physician was forwarded, however, to the effect that the poor soldier had died from drinking too much iced water while overheated during the march of his regiment through the City, on Monday afternoon. No other evidence concerning the cause of death was produced. The remains will be kept a few days for identification, at Bellevue Hospital. Deceased was apparently of German birth, and about 22 years of age.

A SAD MISTAKE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 4 First-street, upon the body of an infant four months old, whose death was occasioned by an overdose of morphine. The mother of the child died at its birth, but shortly before her decease she gave the little one to one of her friends, Mrs. EHLERS, to be taken care of. A few days since, Mrs. E. and the baby both became ill, and Dr. FISCHER, the father of the child, prescribed some morphine powders for the lady, and another sort of powders for the babe. On Saturday evening MARY JERS, the servant, was directed to mix one of the child's powders, when she inadvertently took one of the other kind, which Mrs. E. administered. Presently the mistake was discovered, but it was too late, and the child died on Monday.

CUT OFF THE SUPPLIES.—The Health Warden of the Thirteenth Ward yesterday had two children, aged 4 and 2 years, brought to Essex Market Court, to be provided for by the City. They had been found, vermin-covered, and in a most pitiable plight, at No. 76 Mangin-street. The neighbors state that their father, a man named NIELE, had enlisted and was now at the seat of war with the Twenty-fifth Regiment. He left the little sufferers in care of MARY NEILE, their step-mother, who had been obtaining means from the Union Defence Committee for their support. This money, however, she squandered upon herself, and neglected the children, who were at the verge of starvation. Both were sent to Randall's Island.

GENIUS AMONG THE BRISTLES.—Invention knows no limits, and whether its object be a patent engine or a patent tooth-pick, it is perhaps equally entitled to recognition, if not entitled to equal praise. As an illustration, we may refer to a patent "hair-brush," invented by Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL, which, by means of a reservoir in the back, controlled by a spring, ejects a rational quantity of oil among the bristles, which distribute it impartially over the scalp. To those who are in the bad habit of using such dressing for their hair, the instrument may be recommended as tributary to neatness and cleanliness.

CITY MORTALITY.—The weekly report from the City Inspector's Department, shows that from the 1st of July to the 8th of July, 1861, there have been 393 deaths, being a decrease of 62 on the previous week, and a decrease of 38 on the corresponding week of last year. The proportion of the different sexes are as follows: 65 men, 66 women, 140 boys, and 122 girls. Out of these 229 died from acute diseases, 132 from chronic disease, and 32 from external causes.

SIGNOR AMODIO.—It was stated in the *Herald*, of Monday, that "a solemn High Mass of Requiem for the repose of the soul of the late Signor AMODIO, the favorite Baritone, was celebrated on Saturday last." This is an error. The requiem will take place at St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, (Dr. CUMMINGS,) on Saturday next, the 13th inst., at 10 A. M. On this occasion many distinguished Italian artists have kindly offered to assist.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE STEAMER CHAMPION—The 300 passengers of the steamer *Champion*, for California, whose engine broke down on the 4th of July, three days after she left this port, obliging her to return here, together with the U. S. mails, were transferred to the *Northern Light*, and left again yesterday for Aspinwall. The engines of the *Champion* were the old ones taken out of the *Prometheus*.

THE RECEIPTS AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—The large bulk of the receipts at the Custom-house during the past week has been from the sugar and molasses trade. The duties paid on these articles have amounted in the aggregate to $265,000. One merchant paid $80,000, another $75,000, and others smaller amounts. One sugar merchant paid $31,000 on Monday, and on other withdrawals $110,000.

A BOAT CAPSIZED.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a small sail boat was capsized off Quarantine, containing three persons, one of whom was drowned. The others were saved by Capt. BRAISTED, of the Staten Island ferry boat *Westfield*. The men were soldiers on Governor's Island. The one drowned, belonged to Company I.

THE HEAT.—The thermometer yesterday ranged 95° to 96° in the shade, and may be fairly regarded as the hottest day of the season. The Massachusetts Second Regiment, which arrived about noon, complained much of the intensity of the heat. They thought the City Hall Park the hottest place they had yet seen.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

TULLY AND MADDEN SENT TO THE STATE'S PRISON.

Tully and Madden, who were indicted for robbing Ahern, a sailor, several months since, in Water-street, were put on their trial yesterday in the Court of Sessions. Ahern was knocked down late at night, while passing along the street, by a gang of three or four, who, after dragging him three or four yards on the sidewalk, rifled his pockets of sixty dollars in gold. The testimony showed that Tully was seen to run into a cellar by the officer who pursued and arrested him. Upon returning to the spot afterwards, some papers belonging to complainant were found. Subsequently five or six persons who were found in a dance-house near by, were taken to the Station-house, when Ahern identified Madden as another of the parties concerned in the assault and battery. Judge Stewart made an urgent appeal to the jury in behalf of Madden upon the ground that if he had been guilty he would have escaped from the neighborhood, and believed Ahern mistaken in his identity. The Jury, after a short consultation, rendered a verdict of guilty in both cases. The Recorder sentenced Tully to three years in the State Prison. Giving Madden the benefit of a doubt as to identity, he sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. Had Madden been able to show previous good character and associations, he would, no doubt, have escaped conviction; but, like his associate, he had been in the Penitentiary before, and he was well known as one of the vile gang who live on the wages of prostitution, and thrive by robbery in the low dens of Water-street. They received their sentence without emotion, and even smiled as they were being conveyed handcuffed back to the Tombs. They are both young men, apparently not over 21 years of age.

The case of Morelli, indicted for murder, being called, the District-Attorney was not ready on account of the absence of a material witness, Dr. Ward, who is a surgeon in one of the regiments near Washington.

Christian Maus, indicted for felonious assault and battery, pleaded guilty to a simple assault. Sentence was deferred, and permission given to his counsel to put in evidence of previous good character.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held Monday evening, when considerable routine business of no general interest was transacted. A resolution, presented by Alderman STRONG, directing that a drill-room be hired for the Washington Grays, now being raised in the Eastern District, was adopted. On motion of Alderman J. G. TAYLOR, PETER GREEN was appointed Deputy Comptroller, at a salary of $1,000 per annum.

A DUEL ALMOST.—A Captain and a Lieutenant, connected with that portion of the Sickles Brigade, now stationed in East New-York, on Saturday morning last, went outside the camp to settle a difficulty between them according to the dueling code. Arriving at the ground their intentions failed them, and the whole matter resulted in a promiscuous fist fight between the principals and their friends.

THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT RECRUITS.—The detachment of the Fourteenth Regiment recruits, now quartered in the State Arsenal on Portland-avenue, received a portion of their clothing yesterday, and expect to receive the balance to-day. If the clothing is received at an early hour the detachment will leave for Virginia this evening.

NARROW ESCAPE.—While three night scavengers were at work yesterday morning at a vault at No. 36 Chapel-street, the flooring gave way, and they were immersed in the contents of the place. Immediate assistance was at hand, and they were taken out more dead than alive, and sent to one of the Hospitals for medical attendance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—While Mrs. MOLYNEAUX, of No. 34 Remsen-street, E. D., was on a visit at the house of a friend, No. 348 Atlantic-avenue, Sunday evening, she accidentally fell down a flight of stairs and was instantly killed. The husband of decease and four of their children, were with her at the time.

COUP DE SOLIEL.—Several men were prostrated by the severe heat of yesterday, but, so far as is known, only one case resulted fatally. A laboring man named PATRICK BARRETT, residing at No. 308 Hicks-street, while at work in a sewer on Sand-street, was prostrated by the heat and died soon after.

NEW ARMORY.—The Williamsburgh Riding School building has been hired by the City for an armory. The Washington Greys, a new regiment now being formed for actual service, will take possession of it in a few days.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—An elderly German attempted to commit suicide yesterday by jumping into the Last River from one of the Houston-street ferry boats. He was rescued with great difficulty by officers of the boat.

NEW CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new Grace Church was laid on Saturday last at Jamaica, on the site of the one recently destroyed. The new building is to cost about $15,000.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—A boy named HENRY HENDRICKSON died yesterday from cramp, caused by eating too freely of cherries and green apples.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.—When we find our ideas less clear than usual, eyesight dimmed and head dizzy, we may feel sure that we are in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. No time should be lost in procuring a box of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, which will restore order to the deranged functions of the liver and stomach.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. Also, silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use; warranted. Dépôt, Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers in varied and neat styles, No. 11 Barclay-st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics.
DEPOT NO. 648 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

MOORE—WHILEY.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, by Rev. Edwin A. Cook, RICHARD HOFFMAN MOORE to ANNA BEEKMAN WHILEY, daughter of the late Richard Whiley, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

SIMMONS.—In this City, on Monday evening, July 8, WM. SIMMONS, son of John and Ellen Simmons, aged 5 years.

The friends of the family, the teachers and pupils of Primary School No. 9, also of the 1st-st. Sabbath School, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock this day, at the Presbyterian Church, 1st-st., near 2d-av.

WRIGHT.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, CATHERINE C. WRIGHT.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 80 1st-st.

JONES.—In this City, Miss MARGARET JONES, in the 77th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Wednesday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 411 Houston-st.

CLARKE.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 9, JAMES CLARKE, civil engineer, for many years a resident of Havana, Cuba, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, David C. Wilson, No. 241 West 16th-st.

BOYD.—In this City, on Sunday, July 7, after a lingering illness, EZEKIEL D. BOYD, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Templar Lodge No. 203, F. & A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 292 10th-av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens for interment.

PLATT.—In this City, on Sunday evening, July 7, JANE D., wife of Nathan C. Platt.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 29 Washington-square, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HOUSEWORTH.—In this City, on Monday, July 8, CATHERINE C., wife of Thomas Housewort h, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 264 Spring-st.

GAMBLE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 8, FLORENCE, fourth daughter of Arthur and Isabella Gamble, aged 11 years and 2 months.

Funeral services will take place at Christ Church, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

CRANE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, July 8, DAVID D., youngest child of Wm. W. and Nancy McA. Crane, in the 12th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late home, corner of Clinton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, the 11th inst., at 9 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OTTA.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, July 9, after a short illness, MARY L. OTTA.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. H. Thorne, No. 21 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

HUNTTING.—In Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday morning, July 9, CATHARINE WINSLOW, second daughter of Rev. James M. and Catharine Huntting, aged 22 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Trains leave James-slip at 9 o'clock.

TREADWELL.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, July 8, JANE PRIME TREADWELL, eldest daughter of Henry R. and Martha D. Treadwell, in the 14th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at New-Milford, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 5 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

FRASER.—at Wilton Institute, Fairfield County, Conn., WILLIAM W. FRASER, son of James Fraser, of Saginaw, Mich., in the 14th year of his age.

DEHON.—In London, on Monday, June 24, of [illegible] cull, THEODORE DEHON, of this City, in the 45th year of his age.

His funeral will take place in Boston on arrival of the body.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS, 373.—JULY 9, 1861.
67, 5, 42, 65, 54, 78, 4, 46, 57, 53, 26, 31, 46.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 374.—JULY 9, 1861.
28, 29, 57, 64, 8, 70, 23, 74, 25, 18, 5, 46.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse, and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.
None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price, only 25 cents a bottle.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY
Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.
HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, June 21, 1861.

In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.
By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.
T. J. HAINES, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Roach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.

Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c., &c.

ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.

Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

ARMY EXPRESS.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MOST respectfully solicit any subscriptions of money or clothing, for the purpose of supporting the regiment of cavalry known as the New-York Mounted Riflemen, (four hundred men already enrolled,) now being raised under the auspices of Lieut.-Col. DICKEL, Commanding, so favorably known to the New-York public as a teacher of riding. Col. DICKEL having served ten years in the Prussian cavalry, six years as teacher of tactics, and nine years as Captain of cavalry in the New-York State Militia, we can most cordially recommend him to your kind support. By permission, Col. DICKEL can refer to the following distinguished men: Gen. Jno. A. Dix, Gen. Charles W. Sanford, Hon. John Cochrane, R. A. Witthaus, Esq., A. A. Low, Esq., and P. M. Westmore, Esq. Any of the Committee will receive subscriptions at their respective places of business.
M. W. COOPER, No. 26 Park-place.
R. A. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.
HENRY A. MOTT, No. 145 Broadway.
LOUIS LAFARGE, No. 83 Liberty-st.
LUCIUS HOPKIN, No. 247 Broadway, President Importers' and Traders' Bank.

DR. H. A. DANIELS, NO. 224 FOURTH-st., third door west [illegible] given to operative [illegible] eases of both sexes. [illegible] letter.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl as chambermaid; is a good washer and ironer, also is a good seamstress; has no objection to go in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 27th-st., up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would go as regular laundry maid, or do general housework in a private family; no objection to any part of the country; good City reference given. Call at No. 595 Leroy-st., corner of Washington-st., up stairs, all this week.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid; would do fine washing and ironing understands French fluting or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would travel with a lady for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 33 East 16th-st., next door to 4th-av., for two days. Has good City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, (12 months in this country,) as chambermaid; would be willing to take care of a child, or assist in the washing; has good City reference; no objections to go to the country. Call or address a note to E. S., No. 67 West 20th-st. 2nd floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to do housework in a small private family; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A MOST REspectable American young woman, with two years' City reference, wishes a situation as chambermaid and washing, or chambermaid and nurse, and plain sewing; is of good disposition and obliging, and exceedingly fond of children; wages low; will go into the country. A girl wants a place, wages $3 a month. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress. Has three years' City reference, and can be seen for two days at No. 392 3d-av., up stairs, first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at 116 West 27th-st., third floor, Room No. 12.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call at 293 Stanton-st. Best references given.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework; is a Welsh Protestant, and can refer to her last employer, where she has lived for the last three years. Call for two days at No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 6.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to general housework in a small family; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16 Gansevoort-st., between 4th and Houston-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 159 East 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; no objection to the country; best of reference. Apply at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young German woman, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is willing and obliging; has good City reference; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will mind children. Call at No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Best City reference.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply, until engaged, at No. 186 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family. Apply at No. 35 1st-st., in the rear, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general, in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th-sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands making all kinds of bread and pastry, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 244 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor. Best of City reference given from her last place.

AS COOK.—A FIRST CLASS COOK WANTS A situation in a private family; has the very best of City reference; lived nine years in one family; no objection to the country; Newport preferred; or would take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer. Call at No. 910 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS an immediate situation as cook in a respectable private family; she thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., front room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, understanding English, French and German cooking perfectly, and having the best of references, wishes a situation in either City or country. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references; no objection to assist in washing, if required, or to go to the country. Call at No. 13 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has four years City reference. Call at the fancy-store, No. 158 3d-av., between 16th and 17th sts., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; best City reference. Apply at No. 52 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Situations wanted, by two respectable young women, sisters; one is a first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; the other to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; they would go a short distance in the country; can give the best City reference from their last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 346 1st-av., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED AS cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; is first-rate at both; is a good baker; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 137 1st-av., corner 9th-st., second floor, front room, for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an experienced woman as good cook, and would do the washing and ironing of a small private family, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; best City references. Address No. 98 East 12th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A HARDWORKING, HONEST and sober young woman wishes a situation in the country; is a good cook, excellent baker of bread and pie, and a superior washer and ironer; has good reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a young woman; is a good plain cook, first class laundress; also, a young woman to do general housework; has good City references from their last places. Call, for two days, at 60 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; can give the best of references. Call at No. 22 East 12th-st., near University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing or general housework; no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 181 Ludlow-st., New-York.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITuation to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework for a small family; the best of reference can be given; two years in her last place. Call at No. 193 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant girl, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; would have no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply at 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman; is a good cook, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 143 24th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a small family to do the cooking and assist in the washing; the best of references given. Apply at No. 130 East 29th-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A nice English Protestant girl wants a situation as cook or chambermaid and seamstress. A nice, tidy, sober, honest and steady girl, seven years in last place; three girls three years, and five girls two years in last place, want situations, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses and general workers. Apply at No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by two respectable girls; one as first-class cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress; have the best of City references; are willing to go to the country. Call at No. 2 Union Court, University-place, for two days.

AS COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A most competent young woman wishes a situation as thorough cook, or cook and laundress; is an excellent cook. Best City reference. No objections to country. A hard working young woman wishes a situation as housemaid; makes bread, pies, &c. A good laundress. Wages $6 per month. Country preferred. Call at No. [illegible] Broadway, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as cook and laundress; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in magnificent style; wages, $7 to $8—City or country. Call at, or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

AS COOK OR GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Inquire at No. 148 Hammond-st., 3d story, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation in a respectable private family; is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to chamberwork; the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at her last place, No. 327 23d-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman, with two years' reference, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in City or country; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, pies, &c.; is also a splendid washer and ironer; can enter her place this day. Call at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman, with the best of references for honesty, sobriety and competency, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; no objection to general housework; can manage milk and butter, and makes excellent bread. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages low.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands the business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 44 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, between Michael-av. and Johnson-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is an excellent plain cook and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; is a first-rate washer and ironer; or as general house-servant in a small family; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., rear top floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable Welsh Protestant woman, aged about 25, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or can do chamberwork and waiting. Best of reference can be had. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; or laundress and chambermaid; can be seen at her last employer's, No. 80 Irving-place, corner of 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen for 2 days. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—A hard-working woman wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron in a private family; is not afraid of work; is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent dressmaker, to go out by the day or week in private families, also an excellent plain sewer and do fine stitching on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 102 East 26th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, who is a Protestant, wants the work of a family going to the country for some time. Address S. G., No. 13 6th-av., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, wishes to go out by the day or week; references given. Call at No. 167 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; is smart, willing and obliging, and can do chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 119 2[illegible]th-st., corner of 7th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference given. Call at No. 150 Pearl-st., near Sands-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for three days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN girl desires a situation to do general housework. Apply to JOHN BEINERT, No. 160 7th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation to do housework in a small family, or to take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 East 26th-st., first story, back room.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation to do housework in a respectable family, in City, or a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 204 East 21st-st., top floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a very respectable and experienced person as housekeeper; can take entire charge, and is willing to be useful, or would take a seamstress' situation. Best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A SITUATION WANTED by a French girl, in a first-class family, as lady's maid; understands her business perfectly; has 8 years City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 198 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and family dressmaker by a competent person; understands hairdressing and French fluting; would like to engage with a lady or family going in the country, or traveling, for the Summer; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at or address No. 36 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A very respectable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing, also hairdressing; no objections to travel, or wait on a grown up child. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent young woman as laundress; refers to her present employers, No. 7 East 34th-st., where she can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable girl wants a situation as laundress or chambermaid; is willing to do anything; has the best of reference; has no objection to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 75 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—A SITUATION wanted as laundress, or cook and laundress, by a respectable girl, with the best of references; no objection to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 522 31st-st., near 6th-av., top floor, front room.

AS MATRON OR HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, a situation as matron or housekeeper, or to take charge of a house or children during the absence of the family, by a lady entirely competent to the duties required in either capacity; highest references given. Address for three days, MATRON, Box 138 *Times* Office.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; can take full charge of an infant; has good reference; has no objection to country. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 124 4th-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 107 East 16th-st., between between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable steady young woman, a situation as nurse and competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, or chamberwork, and will assist with washing and ironing; no objection to the country, and will be found willing and obliging. Has good reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., up stairs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 East 32d-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands the use of Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 25th-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation to take care of children or wait on a lady, by a young girl, 17 years of age, who has never lived out before. Can be seen, for two days, at her sister's, No. 58 Norfolk-st., corner of Broome, third floor.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse; understands her business perfectly; can take charge of a child from its birth, and has reference to that effect; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 139 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by an English Protestant woman as infant's nurse and to do chamberwork; is willing to make herself generally useful; would go into the country. Best of references. Apply at No. 91 Greenwich-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young girl, a situation as seamstress, or would go out by the day, week, or month; would be willing to travel with a family. Call or address No. 513 6th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., Room No. 6.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY AN AMERIcan girl, a situation as seamstress; has a sewing-machine; understands dressmaking and all kinds of plain sewing; will go by the day, week or month. Call at No. 90 Rivington-st., for three days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman, as competent waitress, or to do chamberwork, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework; is a good, plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 201 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A CAPABLE YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as professed waitress; would do chamberwork and fine washing; no objection to the country; will make herself generally useful; best of City references. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT THE METROPOLITAN INSTITUTE, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts., ladies will find a large assortment of first-class servants, German, American, English and Irish; wages to suit the times. Hotels and boarding-houses supplied. Orders by mail promptly attended to at No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a competent woman, as waitress; no objection to assist in the chamberwork and fine washing; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 13 13th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen this week at her present place, No. 45 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid; is an excellent plain sewer and embroiderer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 135 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

MALES.

AS BUTLER OR WAITER.—WANTED, BY A steady, respectable man, with first-class New-York City and European reference, a situation as butler or waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; will be found truthful and trustworthy. Any family in want of such a man will be punctually waited upon by addressing X. Y. Z., at Mr. Kerr's grocery store, No. 746 Broadway, for two days.

AS BAR-TENDER.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young man, a situation as bar-tender; can give the best of references as to capability, honesty, &c. Address D. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 230 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, and is a careful driver; will be found willing and obliging, and is willing to make himself generally useful, if required; best of references will be given. Address M. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man, with years of experience, desires a situation in the above capacity, in City or country, will be found a first-class driver and good groom; salary not so much an object as a good home; best of references can be given. Call for GEORGE, at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a man of first-rate abilities and of long experience in this and the old country; can produce the very best of references. Address P. H., at Mr. Coxhead's saddlery, No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man in a private family; is strictly temperate; will be well recommended by his last employer. Apply at No. 115 4th-av., where he has lived for the last four years at the business.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MIDdle-aged man wishes a situation in the country; is a good coachman and a first-rate gardener; understands the care of flowers and the laying out of walks, and everything connected with a garden; has eighteen months reference; can enter his place this day. Call at No. 421 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A GENtleman who feels an interest in a very worthy, competent man, would like to see him obtain a good situation, feeling well assured that he would be a valuable man to any gentleman wishing a sober coachman, who thoroughly understands his business, and has been well brought up, and for many years a member of the Episcopal Church. Apply to F. S. & CO., No. 51 Pine-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man, 29 years of age, having no home or friends, is in want of a situation in a gentleman's family, to drive and take care of horses for his board till the times mend, where he can make a home; smart and willing; best City reference. Address P. McN., Box No. 185 *Times* Office, for 3 days; City or country.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objection to do garden work, if required; good reference given. Address H. W., Box No. 292 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its branches and stock of all kinds, and had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for many years. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a sober, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and treatment of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging to make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man, who understands grapes, flowers, and vegetables, and can be highly recommended by his last employer. Address R. S. T., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SINGLE, young man who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening, and is willing to make himself generally useful, to go a short distance in the country; must be steady and industrious. Apply in the morning at No. 181 Front-st., corner Burling-slip.

AS GARDENER—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations for man and wife, of no family; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands his business in all its various branches, of greenhouse and hot-house, hot or cold graperies; the wife as laundress, or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS USEFUL SERVANTS ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE.—A man and his wife, with excellent references, wish situations; the man has had a number of prizes awarded to him, both in this country and in England, as florist; he is also an excellent farmer. The wife is a good cook, washer and ironer and dairymaid. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS WAITER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A first-rate private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-class family; has long experience in some of the first families of Philadelphia and in this City, where he can refer to his present employer. Address BUTLER, No. 919 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., in the confectionery, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable, steady man; is perfectly experienced in his business and has the best of City reference. Any family requiring an excellent waiter, for any part of the country, may apply for three days at No. 188 Fifth-avenue Hotel, in the grocery store, for G. W.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE MAN, a situation; city reference from his last place, in which he has lived three years; can clean and care plate; no objections to the country or to travel. Seen for two days at No. 64 West 18th-st., second door from 6th-av., or address L. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect. Address M. N., care T. Sanders, No. 147 10th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT WAITER WISHes a situation in a private family; he thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 166 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., till engaged.

AS WAITER.—A YOUNG COLORED MAN, from Canada, having the best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 41 Watts-st.

AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A young man wants a situation as above; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 142 *Times* Office, for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A NICE girl, American or German, to do chamberwork, to sew, and look after a child; a person of good disposition, and one that is capable, is desired, and none other. Call at No. 240 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, near Lafayette-av.

TO CHINA AND CROCKERY PACKERS.—Wanted a steady, active man, who thoroughly understands packing—to go to Canada; a single man preferred. Address, stating age, birthplace and previous employment, with references, to W. E., Box No. 2,474 Post-office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A STEAMER, A clerk for a shipping-office, a stewardess, and 4 girls to travel. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

COACHMAN WANTED. APPLY TO C. C. & H. M. TABER, Nos. 148 and 150 Pearl-st.

TO LET.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET for the Summer, at Little Neck, furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice-house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell-fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 22 West-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BEAUTIfully situated on the East River, about one hour's distance from the City by steamboat or railroad; perfectly healthful; excellent bathing, &c. Apply at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Hanover-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

UNION ENVELOPES.

The largest variety in the United States; 600 or 700 different styles. Wholesale and retail. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
WM. REDENBURGH, No. 149 Nassau-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.—By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, July 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at their salesrooms, Nos. 1[illegible]5 and [illegible] Broadway, a collection of fine oil-paintings, among which are many originals, bearing the certificates of the artists. Among them will be found:

WINTER SCENE........by SMETS
SHEEP........VAN SEVERDONCK
INTERIOR........D. BRACKELIER
LANDSCAPE........ROESSELS
CANDLELIGHT EFFECT........KERRIMANS

The above are now on exhibition, and will be sold without reserve.

MINTURN & PARTRIDGE, Auctioneers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE SALE OF FRUITS.—Auction sale of lemons and oranges, by MINTURN & PARTRIDGE. The following portion of the cargo of the brig *Cervo* from Palermo, having remained unclaimed, and being of a perishable nature, will be sold at auction at Pier No. 10 East River, at 11½ o'clock A. M., the 10th inst., viz:

L TP	300 boxes lemons.
L FF	142 boxes lemons.
L SLB	332 boxes lemons.
GD	42 boxes lemons.
MS L	234 boxes lemons.
GP L	87 boxes lemons.
L [in 2 triangles] L	100 boxes lemons.
L SLB 4	750 boxes lemons.
O SLBG	100 boxes oranges.
O GD	10 boxes oranges.
O FF	138 boxes oranges.
O MS	106 boxes oranges.
[Arrow in] O	100 boxes oranges.
O [in 2 triangles] O	50½ boxes oranges.
GP L	53 boxes oranges.
SLB G	500 boxes lemons.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., large collection of modern oil paintings, consisting of a private collection of fine modern pictures purchased by a gentleman in Europe, comprising many valuable works; among them are two very fine pictures by Ransch of Munich, and Welsman. Also, a collection of old and modern paintings, to close invoices. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, removed for convenience of sale, rosewood parlor suites, etageres, wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, centre tables, extension dining tables, lounges, library and reception suites, &c. This sale absolute for cash.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, on THURSDAY, July 11, at 10½ o'clock, at store of J. S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 16 Cortlandt-st. Fresh, seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, July 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 34 Cortlandt-st., comprising a general assortment of prime goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 139 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.
HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly-cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st. for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post-office.

BUTTONWOOD COTTAGE, NEAR LONG BRANCH, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. The location is delightful, being in the pleasant village of Eatontown, on the line of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, within 4½ miles of Long Branch. The table furnished from the farm attached. Terms moderate. Address or apply to MARY DE LAFETRA, Eatontown, New-Jersey.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-street twice a day.
Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.,) would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful Summer resort. Leave New York by Norwich and Worcester boat, at 5 o'clock, P. M., daily, (except Saturday;) arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

SEA BATHING.—MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open; accommodations for 600 guests; the Mansion House fronts the ocean 500 feet; charges moderate.
C. S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately.
D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

NOSTRAND HOUSE—SANDS POINT, LONG ISLAND—Is now open for the reception of guests. Boats leave James'-slip at 4 P. M.
B. B. NOSTRAND, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A new two-story house, containing 12 rooms, hot and cold water, and every modern improvement, with one and a half acres of land, delightfully situated in West Bloomfield, on Orange Mountain, within one-half of a mile of Eagle Rock, and one-half of a mile of the railroad dépôt, and one hour from New-York. Price $6,000. The most desirable place that can be found for the same price in the vicinity of New-York. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 29 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Handsomely located on the Hudson River, at Sneden's Landing on the Palisades, opposite Dobbs' Ferry, 20 miles from the City. Buildings all new and commodious. The grounds comprise about four acres, half of which is nicely laid out; the balance in forest and fruit trees. The location commands a magnificent view of the river and surrounding country. Apply to the owner after 2 P. M.
A. W. PAGE, No. 43 St. Mark's-place, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.—PARTIES DEsirous of purchasing or hiring one or more handsome, well-built and roomy, but cheap cottages, with spacious lots, beautifully situated on high ground, in a pleasant village, less than one hour from New-York, can have such erected, deliverable by May 1 next, or sooner, and are invited to examine one proposed as a model, just finished. Part cost could remain on mortgage. Apply at the Insurance office, No. 75 Liberty-st.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ONE HOUR FROM the City by Harlem Railroad; one mile from dépôt at White Plains; 17 acres of good land, beautiful cottage and carriage-house, fine garden, in order. Possession immediately. Price $5,500, which is less than the improvements cost. Call on or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or. E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNENcumbered improved farm in healthy location, and some Western land, valuable Brooklyn City property, well located and productive. Address B. A. S., New-York City Post-office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market rates.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations, immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M.; *Mayflower* leaves the same Pier at 4. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ULSTER COUNTY—Opposite Poughkeepsie. The house is new and large; the farm is well supplied with all that can make living in the country desirable. The scenery is fine and the climate healthy. Communication direct to New-York. Apply to or address JOSHUA BROOKS, New-Paltz Landing, Ulster County, N. Y., or JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A nice family can be accommodated with board during the season, on Bergen Heights; a delightful, cool and airy situation, where they can enjoy a quiet and comfortable home; situated near the sea-shore; distance 40 minutes from the ferry. Terms very low. Address X. Z., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE CORNWALL MOUNtain House commands a most extensive view of the river and country; advantages, coolness, pure air and any quantity of rambling in the shade. Milk and vegetables from the farm. Reference, N. B. Law, No. 22 Fulton-st. Address IRA WOOD, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—STATEN ISLAND—AT the Chesnut Grove House, on Simonson-av., only a few minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, in the midst of a fine grove and splendid scenery; fine walks and drives; bathing, boating and stabling; only thirty minutes' ride from Pier No. 2, North River. Boats hourly. Terms reasonable.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, NEAR NEWBURGH.—A private family, having a number fine large rooms, can accommodate two or three families with good board at moderate prices. The location is unsurpassed. Only a short distance from river. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or on the premises, to E. T. RING. Boats land twice a day from New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN A COMFORTABLE farm-house, pleasantly located in the hills of Connecticut or Massachusetts; must be well shaded; four good-sized rooms required, for 5 adults, 3 children and nurse. Address H. W., Box No. 1,502 New York Post-office, with full description and the terms.

BOARD AT FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—FAMilies and single persons can find accommodations at a private boarding-house, at the above well-known Summer resort, by addressing DANIEL MOTT, Far Rockaway, L. I. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City by stage and cars.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HUNTINGTON Harbor, L. I., 36 miles from the City. The location is on the water, shady and most healthy, and affords good boating, fishing and bathing. Terms for the season reasonable. Address MRS. SCUDDER, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY TWO young gentlemen, in a private family, within 1½ hours' sail from the City; location must be near water. East River and Sound preferred. Address, stating location, means of access and terms, F. B. H., Box No. 4,505 Post-office.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN FIND GOOD Board at a farm-house in a pleasant place, with fine views, on the Harlem Railroad, 73 miles from New-York. Refer to D. D. T. Marshall, No. 388 Broadway. Address G. W. CHAPMAN, Wing's Station, N. Y.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.
C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman, within an hour's distance of the City, in a family where there are no other boarders. References exchanged. Address, for two days, giving all possible particulars, G. C. D., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young married couple, on a farm, convenient to the City. Terms not to exceed $3 50 per week. Full board for the lady. Address B., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL family, within an hour's sail of the City and near the water. Address, with particulars, Box No. 631 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with good board, in a private family, with no other boarders, by applying at No. 382 Carlton-av., brown front, between Fulton and Atlantic-avs., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

NOS. 167 AND 169 CLINTON, CORNER Warren-st., Brooklyn. Suites of rooms for families or rooms for single gentlemen, in a first-class house, with all the modern improvements, can be had by immediate application. Transient boarders accommodated. References given and required.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A FINE ROOM TO LET, without board, in a modern house close to the Fifth-av. Hotel, adapted for one or two gentlemen desirous of making a permanent arrangement. Family private. Terms moderate. Apply to No. 1 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

NOS. 110 AND 112 EAST FOURTEENTH-ST., near Union-square—elegant rooms, singly or in suites, with board. Terms moderate; houses just repaired and renovated. Apply as above.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-STREET, NEAR CANAL.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen in a small private family, with breakfast and meals on Sunday, or without meals. References required.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS wishing home comforts and an elegant residence during their stay, may find them at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed; circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WHO HAS HAD great success in the business of instruction, is desirous of placing herself in a family where her services would be deemed sufficient remuneration for board. She teaches thoroughly the English branches, French and rudiments of music. Unexceptionable references can be given. Address at once, MARIE H. ARNOLD, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—A WELL QUALified principal (with satisfactory testimonials) is wanted for a long-established academy. Connected with the institution is a boarding-house for pupils, of which the principal will be expected to take charge. Address Trustees of Academy, Kinderhook, New-York.

LANGUAGES, &c.—A PROFESSOR OF LATIN, the rudiments of Greek, German, French, (acquired in Germany and France,) phonography, the piano-forte, &c., having a few hours disengaged, is desirous of giving instruction in the above. Address ALPHA, Station D, 8th-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY an English lady, speaks German, a situation with a respectable family as nursery governess, seamstress, or to assist in the household. Address Mrs. GOELLNER, Box No. 3,119 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR THE MONTHS OF July, August and September, a furnished house, situated within an hour's ride by steamboat and cars, which can be reached daily. Preference would be given for the situation on the East River side, near the water, with good fishing. Address B. C. A., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—In exchange for that desirable 5-story store and lot No. 58 Water-st., a valuable business location, lightly incumbered. Inquire at No. 58 Water-st., for the owner, from 2½ to 5 o'clock, any day.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE [illegible] REFRIGERATOR "WILL [illegible] HALL, BARTLETT & LESLEY, [illegible] Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF
From the recent fire No. 108 6th-av.,
DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER,
The whole of which will be sold at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE,
To effect an entire clearance.
ALSO,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF SUMMER GOODS
Will be offered at a great reduction in prices, to close them out before the Fall trade commences, affording the best opportunity for bargains in the City.
Particular attention is requested to our stock of
DRESS GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS AND DRAPERY,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND EMBROIDERIES,
STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
Of all descriptions. The whole of which has been reduced nearly one-half in price.
TERMS CASH.
Sale EVERY DAY.
NOS. 108 AND 110 6TH-AV.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS!!

1,300 Lace Points and Circulars, from $3 to $30.
1,700 Lace Mantillas and Burnous, from $5 to $75.
Being the entire stock of an importer, to be sold at retail, regardless of cost, for ten days only.
SILK AND BAREGE MANTILLAS,
Of new styles, in a great variety, at half the cost of manufacture, at
No. 375 Broadway.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE!

AT
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.

The present opportunity is one which seldom offers, to make selections from a stock of upwards of $40,000 worth of new and choice millinery and fancy goods, at less than fifty cents on the dollar.

THE PANIC IN BONNETS!
900 good straw bonnets, closing at 3c. and 4c.
7,500 fancy straw bonnets, closing at 12c. and 15c.
1,740 colored straw bonnets, clearing at 25c.
4,000 fine split-straw bonnets, 38c., 50c., and upwards.
All our fine bonnets less than half-price.
SLAUGHTER IN RIBBONS!
6,650 yds. trimming ribbons, 2c. and 3c.
6,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 3c. and 4c.
4,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 6c. and 8c.
4,500 yds. bonnet ribbons, closing at 10c. and 12c.
10,000 yds. bonnet ribbons, clearing at 15c. and 18c.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO ARRANGE THE STOCK.
SACRIFICE IN FLOWERS!
2,500 sprays flowers, closing at 2c.
3,000 sprays flowers, closing at 4c. and 6c.
800 sprays flowers, closing at 8c. and 10c.
All our finest French flowers, half-price.
ENORMOUS REDUCTION IN EMBROIDERIES.
6,500 worked bands clearing at 4c.
4,000 worked bands clearing at 6c.
3,750 worked bands clearing at 8c.
1,500 worked bands clearing at 10c. and 12c.
2,500 worked bands clearing at 16c. and 18c.
2,000 rich embroidered bands for skirts, clearing at 25c. and 50c.
550 needlework sets, 25c. and 50c.
870 needlework sets, very fine, closing at $1.
900 worked collars closing at 6c.
6,000 wrought lace collars closing at 6c.
2,500 worked collars closing at 12c.
1,500 rich needlework collars closing at 25c.
1,850 splendid Swiss collars closing at 31c.
STORE WILL BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY TO MARK DOWN PRICES.
EXCITEMENT IN LACES!
10,000 yds. lace edgings, 1c.
6,000 doz. linen edging closing at 15c. per doz.
2,500 yds. black mantilla lace closing at 6c.
3,000 yds. black silk mantilla lace, marked 15c.
1,500 yds. wide silk mantilla lace, marked 25c.
8,000 yds. silk blond laces closing at 1c., 2c., 3c.
9,000 doz. joined blonds, all silks, at 18c. and [illegible] per dozen.
5,000 LADIES' LINEN COLLARS, closing out at 5c.
PANIC IN PARASOLS!
600 silk parasols closing at 50c.
450 silk parasols (flounced) marked 75c.
250 flounced and fringed parasols marked $1.
8,000 much finer parasols reduced nearly one-half.
LOOK AT OUR GLOVES.
1,000 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 5c.
1,500 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves clearing at 6c.
2,600 pairs ladies' fine lisle gloves, clearing at 8c.
1,450 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 10c. and 12c.
1,200 pairs lisle gauntlets clearing at 15c.
800 pairs twisted silk mitts clearing at 20c.
750 pairs long silk mitts clearing at 10c. and 12c.
800 pairs double-twisted silk mitts clearing at 38c.
HOSIERY! HOSIERY!! HOSIERY!!!
1,800 pairs ladies' cotton hose closing at 5c.
2,000 pairs children's hose closing at 3c.
1,000 pairs men's half hose closing at 5c.
All our better goods equally as cheap.
4,000 PIECES RUFFLING CLOSING at 31c. a PIECE.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
10,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 1c.
6,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 2c.
4,500 yards dress trimmings marked 4c.
15,000 yards dress trimmings, marked 6c. 8c. and 10c.
STORE CLOSES ON TUESDAY TO REDUCE THE PRICES.
TROUBLE IN YANKEE NOTIONS!
15,000 spools Kinzey's glace thread, 1c.
10,000 papers best needles, 3c.
6,000 papers best pins, 3c.
1,000 cards hooks and eyes, 3c.
All small wares at half price.
Also! Also! Also! Also! Also! Also!
Bonnet Ruches, 4c. and 6c. Bonnet Ruches, 12c. and 16c.
Milliners and country merchants are invited to inspect this stock, thereby saving at least 49 per cent. from the regular jobbing prices.
STORE WILL OPEN AND SALE COMMENCE ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 10, at 9 o'clock.
WILLIAM KINZEY'S,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.
Entrance to both stores through No. 223.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT,

BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANJO TAUGHT,
BANJO TAUGHT, BANTO TAUGHT,
By GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
GEO. C. DOBSON,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
AT THE PUPIL'S RESIDENCE,
Twelve lessons $6, Twelve lessons $6,
At Mr. DOBSON'S residence.
Twelve lessons for $4.
Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.
What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.
FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.	W. D. Bigelow, No. 1[illegible] Chatham-st.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.	Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.	G. W. Hallenbeck, No. [illegible] Bible-house.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.	E. D. Burt, Washington.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.	J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
	John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,

All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—MEAT, FISH AND VEGETABLE market, in fine location, doing good business, lease, low rent, with horse, wagon and fixtures complete. Address, by letter, A. B. C., No. 744 3d-av., corner of [illegible]-st., drug-store, stating where an interview can be had.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TENT MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,
VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.
Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents, at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next, for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State Bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.

The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received, will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.

The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York, by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.

The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board, or other proper officer or officers (which duty, it is provided by law, may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.

No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.

The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.

The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.

Proposals must be addressed under seal to to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."

A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.

NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.

JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State, } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

No. 73 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1861.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after

MONDAY, July 15.

Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, as principal and draw interest.

The Bank is open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,27[illegible] ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.

CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per Cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and (Four (4) per Cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July next. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of Six per Cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and Five per Cent. to $1,000, and Four per Cent. on sums over that amount. Deposits made on or before the 13th or July will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

$5,000. WANTED FOR 12 MONTHS, ON a first-class harbor steamboat, worth at the lowest valuation $15,000. The security hereby offered is of the most unquestionable character, and the personal responsibility of the applicant, independently of the mortgage security, can be fully assured. Apply, personally or by letter, to F. C. BOWMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 13 AVE- nue A, between 1st and 2d sts. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Six per cent. interest allowed. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of July, 1861, on $400,000 First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st., } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent., payable on demand.

W. E. CAREY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 237 BROADWAY, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. [illegible] payable on demand.

[illegible], Secretary.

[illegible]—DIVI- [illegible] a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. [illegible] the New-York Stockholders, on demand [illegible]

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS, JULY, 1861.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 37 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Scrip Dividend of

FORTY-FIVE PER CENT

On the premiums on the policies written with the participation provision, and marked off during the year ended 30th June ult. The Scrip to be ready for delivery on and after Aug. 1.

The Board also declared

SIX PER CENT

Interest on the outstanding Scrip of the Company, to be paid on and after 15th instant.

And a Semi-Annual Dividend of

SIX AND A HALF PER CENT

On the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand.

☞ The First Division of Profits, July, 1860, was 33⅓ per cent.

The Assets of the Company on the 1st instant amounted to $278,792

Net Surplus (estimated) to $70,397

ASHER TAYLOR, President.

H. P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the shareholders on the 15th July.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 8th until that day.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, } NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861. }

DIVIDEND NO. 10.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of three per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, has been declared and made payable to the stockholders on and after the 8th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, } NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 8th inst.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, } BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. has been declared payable on and after MONDAY next, July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 8 to July 15, inclusive.

C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS. CO., } No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. By order,

WASHINGTON KITTER, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared THIS DAY, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 54 WALL-ST., July 1, 1861. }

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from the 5th to the 15th, inclusive. By order.

W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., } No. 153 Bowery, corner of Broome-st., } NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 10th inst.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 470 BROADWAY, July 8, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE CO., } No. 1 Montgomery-st., JERSEY CITY, July 3, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

IRVING BANK DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 28, 1861.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid the stockholders of this bank on and after the 8th day of July. The Transfer Books are closed to that day inclusive. By order of the Board.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADER'S FIRE INS. CO., } No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York Building. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1861. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.

EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY— No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, 2d July, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent. payable on demand.

THOMAS PALMER, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY.—DIVIDEND—THE Bank of Kentucky has declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent., payable to the New-York Stockholders, on demand at the Bank of America.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, July 2, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five Per Cent. has been declared, payable on demand.

T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.

EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 19.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

ETNA .... SATURDAY, July 13.
EDINBURGH .... SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .... SATURDAY, July 27.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

MEDICAL.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRO- duces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE SPECIFIC PILL.

To a prompt, radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital Irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a complete cure of the *most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.

The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ This is not a *Homœpathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses.—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOX.

Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, at the sole depôt, by the proprietor,

J. WINCHESTER,
No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CON- TINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach: has no offensive odor, ☞ and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first-class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-st., where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially, day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHES- TER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail. $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. BLEEKER, MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, can be consulted on diseases at his residence, No. 152 Concord-st., near Gold-st., Brooklyn, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT BY virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by JOHN D. McCREARY and JAMES A. McCREARY, both of the City of New-York, to CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT, of said City, dated the twelfth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and duly filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, on the twenty-seventh day of said April, and of which said mortgage true copies, together with statements exhibiting the interest of the mortgagee in the said property, thereby mortgaged, were duly filed in the office of said Register, in the years one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one—according to the statute in such case made and provided, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz.: One steam-engine, 20-horse power, large pullies, shaft and fixtures, and steam pipes; one large locomotive boiler, 60-horse power, steam pipes, guages, brickwork and fixtures, pump, water and steam pipes, steam guage and cocks, fire-damper and regulator, blower pullies and fixtures attached, main shafting, hangers and bolts, pullies and belts in first, second and third stories of Nos. 331, 333, 335 and 337 Stanton-st. Hoisting machines, chains and fixtures, cooper shop machinery, consisting of one large head dresser, 3 jointers, 2 drum saws, 2 circular saws, shafting pullies and belts attached, 1 stave dresser, 3 stone mills, fixtures, pullies and belts, 7 Bogardus mills and belts, 2 iron roller mills, 2 oil-cisterns, lead and zinc, Croton water pipes and steam heating pipes, 3 large iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 27 tin cans, 8 copper kettles, 2 copper mixing pans, 2 copper floats, 24 iron pots, 2 strainers, 3 sieves, 1 skimmer, 3 iron dippers, 2 iron skimmers, 2 ladles, 2 small copper kettles, 3 ink gates, 4 hoppers and slides, speaking-tubes and whistles, hose-pipes, 71 galvanized cans, 20 iron cans, 10 drying dishes, 11 filtering bags, screens in block houses, 10 wood ink tubs, 105 iron tubs, 2 desks, 4 chairs, 1 office clock, clothes hook, ink-stand and books, 2 stoves and pipe, 1 large stove and pipe, 3 rubber springs, &c., 2 steelyards, 2 platform scales, lot of wrenches, 1 slab and mutle, mortar and pestle, 1 lamp and stand, lot of bottles, 1 thermometer, 2 dydrometers, 39 pallet-knives, 4 copper oil-cans, 11 tin oil-cans, block, 1 fall rope, 1 fall chain, 1 wheelbarrow, 45 brass castings, lot of brass patterns, 1 iron vice, 1 wood vice, 6 hammers, 1 carpenter's bench, chest and tools, lot of pipe tongs, 1 register, case and numbers, lot of handles for ink tubs, 25 cast iron ink boxes, 3 varnish barrels and gates, 8 tin scoops, lot of marking plates and numbers, 2 sets steel numbers, 3 tables, 1 water cooler, bins for colors, 1 oil pump, 1 truck, 1 cart, 1 wagon, 3 harnesses, 1 heavy sled, 1 sleigh, lot of robes, horse cover and blankets, 2 halters, 1 hay cutter, 1 clothes press—at public auction, at the building and premises known as and numbered three hundred and thirty-one, (331,) three hundred and thirty-three, (333,) three hundred and thirty-five (335) and three hundred and thirty-seven (337) Stanton-street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the ninth day of July next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—Dated New-York, June 29, 1861.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

RAYMOND & KNOX, Attorneys for Mortgagee.

The sale under the foregoing advertisement is postponed until the eighteenth (18th) inst., at same place and hour.

CHRISTOPHER R. ROBERT.

THE CONSIGNEES OF 44 BAGS DRIED peaches, marked P. W. R. & Co., New-York, from City Point, March 28, 1861, per steamer *Yorktown*, are requested to call and pay charges on and take away the same, on or before July 12 prox. If not called for as above, they will be sold to pay expenses.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

JUNE 27, 1861.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

MR. SPALDING:

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Penn., Feb. 6, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING,

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show-bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York,

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter.*

Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING,

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills, for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of Headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Min.

If you are, or have been troubled with the Headache, send for a box (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawaha Valley Star, Kanawaha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who will try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicines can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article, (Cephalic Pills,) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not KNOW to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M., Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD,

CONNECTING WITH RAILROAD FERRY FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.

Trains leave Vanderbilt Landing upon arrival of 7, 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 4, 6 and 7 P. M. boats from New-York.

Leave Tottenville—7:10, 9:10, 10:10 A. M.; 12:10, 2:10, 4:10 and 6:10 P. M.; connecting with 8, 10 and 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 7 P. M. boats for New-York.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Vanderbilt Landing upon arrival of 9 and 11 A. M., 1, 3, 5 and 6 P. M. boats from New-York.

Leave Tottenville at 8, 9:10 and 11:10 A. M., 1:10, 3:10 and 5:10 P. M.; connecting with the 9, 10 and 12 A. M., 2, 4 and 6 P. M. boats for New-York.

Stopping at Camp Scott each way.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL- BANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:56 P. M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 and 9:45 P. M.	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.— Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8:30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JER- SEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4.15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIUS T. LONGSTREET, Geo. P. Bradford, Geo. H. Wells and Jairus F. Gilbert, plaintiffs, against Charles B. De Caussey and C. A. Bailey, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 74 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eighty-one dollars and sixty-six cents, with interest from the 30th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated June 11, 1861.

H. C. PRATT, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

je26-law6wW No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHAN F. CARRYL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 9, 1861.

LORENZO CARRYL, Executor.
CHARLOTTE M. CARRYL, Executrix.

ap10-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS- WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against John B. Stow, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Alex. W. Bennem, No. 349 Fulton-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated, March 5, 1861.

FANNIE H. STOW, Administratrix.

mh6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM LEOPOLD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WM. KUTRUFF, No. 21 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 14, 1861.

WM. KUTRUFF, } Executors.
CHARLES WILHELMS, }

ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROS- WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PETER HUGHES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor, at his place of business, No. 89 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 19, 1861.

mh20-law6mW* ROBERT S. AIKMAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HANNAH D. LEFFINGWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of J. N. Chester, No. 65 West Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 15, 1861.

JOHN M. CHESTER, } Executors.
W. W. CHESTER, }

ja16-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 47 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1861.

ANSON BAKER, JR., } Executors.
CHARLES BAKER, }

mh27-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS, Administratrix.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN doing business under the style and firm of E. MANDEL & CO., have this day dissolved their partnership by mutual consent. The stock, fixtures and outstanding claims have been purchased by B. MANDEL and S. LEVY, under the firm of MANDEL & LEVY. All claims against the late firm of E. MANDEL & CO. will be paid by MANDEL & LEVY.

EMANUEL MANDEL,
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1861. ADOLPHUS G. MANDEL.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED at the Middletown Bank, at Middletown, N. Y., until FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at noon, for the erection of a new bank-building, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the bank. The names of two responsible sureties must accompany each proposal.

J. H. WICKHAM, }
J. G. WILKIN, } Committee.
J. DRAPER, }

JULY, 8, 1861.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH-AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES, the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations, day or evening, free. Relief guaranteed.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The manager has engaged for a short time,

PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD!

Who has astonished crowned heads, nobility and gentry with his unequaled feats of legerdemain.

He will appear this, and every afternoon and evening, in a great variety of his

ASTOUNDING TRICKS AND FEATS,

Which have never been equaled, while his

STAGE AND PARAPHERNALIA

Will be rich and brilliant.

A GORGEOUS TEMPLE OF MAGIC!

To be seen at all hours, the wonderful

ALBINO SISTERS, AND THEIR
BLACK MOTHER AND BROTHER.

Though these children are born of perfectly

BLACK AFRICAN PARENTS,

their complexion is pure white, their hair or wool white as snow, and their eyes a delicate pink.

THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
LIVING MAMMOTH GRIZZLY BEAR SAMPSON,

Besides a great variety of other living Bears.

30 LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
GRAND AQUARIAL GARDEN.
HAPPY FAMILY. LIVING SEAL.

And near a million of Curiosities.

Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE.

TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT,
and
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented the
SEVEN SISTERS,
or
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
With all the
NEW PATRIOTIC UNION TABLEAUX,
and
ITS GREAT CAST OF COMIC STRENGTH.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT OF MRS. CHANFRAU.
THIS EVENING, JULY 10.

Three glorious pieces. RAISING THE WIND. BOB NETTLES. STAGE-STRUCK BARBER. Messrs. Mark Smith, F. S. Chanfrau, Norton, Boniface, Miss Hathaway, Mrs. G. Stoddard, Mrs. Chanfrau, &c., will appear.

PALACE GARDENS.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DRILL
BY THE
PALACE GARDEN ZOUAVE CORPS.
CAMP SONGS BY COL. FRED WREN,
Vivandiere La Petite Martha,
And Choruses by the Zouave Corps.
MR. J. F. STRATTON'S
MILITARY AND SERENADE BAND.

Admission 25c. Refreshments included. Children over 4 years 10c. No refreshments.

C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

WEDNESDAY, July 10, and every evening during the week. New and varied programme, consisting of Ballads, Glees, Choruses, Vocal and Instrumental Solos, Laughable Interludes, Burlesque Dancing and Mock Opera. Admittance 25 cents.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Monday, July 1, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wed'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thurs'y, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 6, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 8½ A. M.	Monday, July 8, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, July 9, 3 P. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 9½ A. M.	Wed'day, July 10, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings on and after July 3. John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY, JULY.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, July 2, 10½ A. M.	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 2 P. M.
Thursday, July 4, 12½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 3, 3 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.
Saturday, July 6, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Sunday, July 7, 7½ A. M.	Sunday, July 7, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 8, 3½ P. M.	Monday, July 8, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 9, 3:50 P. M.	Tuesday July 9, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 10, 4½ P. M.	Wednesday, July 10, 7 A. M.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch, on and after July 3. To and from Eatentown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW- YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th-st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay-st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st. Pier No. 4, North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island, last trip, at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY.—Fare 50 cents. Steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY, in connection with railroads West and North, and passengers ticketed through, and no detention on the Bar.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVER- STRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.— The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¾ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 76 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5,15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return $1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return 60
To Port Monmouth and Headden's Station and return 50

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISH- ING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8¾; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODI- ous steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat S. V. Arrowsmith, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

suspicious schooner, supposed to be in the employ of the piratical party who seized the *St. Nicholas*, some of whom were captured yesterday, was in the bay waiting the return of Capt. THOMAS, *alias* the French Lady, this morning took possession of the steamer *Chester*, just as she was about leaving on her regular trip for the Eastern Shore. The passengers were put off, and soldiers took their place, and she proceeded down the bay and made the capture. Capt. THOMAS and his party came from Fredericksburgh in this schooner.

Shortly after the seizure of the steamer *Chester*, the steamers *George L. Weemes* and *Mary Washington*, which had just started out, were required to return by the Government officers. This measure was precautionary in apprehension that an attempt might be made to seize them.

THE "FRENCH LADY'S" EXPLOITS.

NARRATIVE OF THE SEIZURES MADE IN THE CHESAPEAKE.

The following statement has been made to us by Mr. E. CASE, mate of the schooner *Margaret*, loaded with coal, bound from Alexandria, Va., to New-York, and which was seized by the *St. Nicholas*, after the latter had been taken possession of by Capt. THOMAS and his pirates. Mr. CASE reached this City last evening.

On Saturday, the 29th day of June, we passed Smith's Point, at the mouth of the Potomac; we saw the steamer *St. Nicholas* come out of a river on the Virginia shore, called Cone River. She passed us, and paid no attention to us, we thinking all the while it was rather strange for her to be sailing down the Bay, as it was out of her course. Her object, we soon found out, was to seize the brig *Monticello*, and the schooner *Mary Pierce*, which were bound up the Bay, as we were going out. In a few minutes the the *St. Nicholas* headed up the Bay again; she came up and passed us; then turned again and bore updown on us Capt. HOLLINS hailed us, and asked what schooner it was. We told him the schooner *Margaret*. He then inquired what it was loaded with, and we told him. He then sung out that we were a prize to the Southern Confederacy. The *St. Nicholas* was then run close alongside; then about twenty-five armed men jumped on board and drove all hands on board the steamer. When I got on deck, and before they drove me into the hold, I looked around me, and who should I see but the traitor, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, formerly master of the steamer *Jamestown*.

They then took the schooner in tow, and took us up the Rappahannock River as far as the depth of the water would permit. That night they came again alongside, and coaled the *St. Nicholas* from our cargo. Next morning we started for Fredericksburgh, and took the *Mary Pierce* in tow, and towed her within fifteen miles of the town. At dark, on the 30th, we came alongside of the dock; they kept us on board all night. The next morning, early, we were marched out, closely guarded by soldiers, and were placed on board the cars for Richmond, not having eaten anything worth speaking of for twenty-four hours. At every station we stopped at, we were hooted, and called all the vile names the populace could lay their tongues to.

We arrived at Richmond on Monday, July 1, at 10 A. M., and were taken direct to jail; we were followed by about fifteen hundred people who were hooting, yelling, and abusing us at the top of their voices. I expected momentarily that some of us would be shot. We were locked up till 6½ A. M., July 4. After going to the Mayor's office and obtaining a permit to pass out of Virginia, the whole of us—thirty-eight in number—were permitted to depart, but not before we were asked to go into the army and take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. This, we most emphatically declined to do. We were then taken back again to Fredericksburgh; not one of us had a cent of money. At 1 o'clock Friday morning, 5th July, we were put on board a boat and carried and landed down the river at a place called Mahassen; we staid and slept in a barn there. The people here were kind to us and gave all of us something to eat. On Saturday morning we started and walked twenty-three miles before we could reach the banks of the Potomac, at the head of the Cone River.

Capt. KIRWIN, the late Captain of the *St. Nicholas*, got a wagon and drove four miles, when he managed to procure a schooner that would take us across the following morning. We started and walked the next morning for the boat, which was of the Confederate Army, and named the *Georgiana*, owned by Col. THOMAS; Col. T. was on board with a crew of about twelve in number. We sailed for Point Look-Out, on the Maryland shore, and landed at 5 o'clock P. M. on Sunday. Directly we landed she started and sailed up the Chesapeake Bay.

We had had nothing to eat on board the *Georgiana*, and started to walk the thirty miles to Mill-Stone Wharf, on the Patuxet River, to meet the steamer *Mary Washington*. We reached there about 6 o'clock in the morning, Monday. The Captain of the *Mary Washington*, with great kindness, gave us all a passage to Baltimore, and furnished us with a splendid dinner. At Mill-Stone Wharf, who should come on board but Colonel THOMAS, the same man who seized the *St. Nicholas*. On our way to Baltimore we stopped at a landing called Fair Haven; there two United States officers came on board, and were informed that he was on board. They soon discovered him, but did not inform him who they were. Before we arrived at North Point, Col. THOMAS imagined that somebody was on the look-out for him, and endeavored to lower the quarter-boat of the steamer, but he was caught in the act by the officers, and stopped. He drew a pistol, and the officers drew their revolvers; they told him they would take him, dead or alive. He called out for his "boys," and by that the officers found out who the rebels were that were with him.

We stopped at Fort McHenry to land the prisoners, and Col. THOMAS was nowhere to be found. They hunted for him over an hour; finally they found him stowed away in a bureau drawer, in the ladies' cabin. He and the rest of the rebels were marched inside the fort.

The Sergeant belonging to the rebel army, and who guarded the jail in Richmond, in which we were locked up, told me there were not more than 3,000 men in Richmond. According to appearances, I should judge that the men were half-starved. I never saw a more miserable-looking set. Along the whole route to Richmond and back again, I did not see more than 5,000 soldiers. By the information I received in Richmond the number of Confederate soldiers in Virginia is immensely overrated; I was told there were not more than 75,000.

I would state, to satisfy the families of the crews of the different vessels that have been seized, that those who are not detained for witnesses will be returned to their homes immediately.

THE TIME FOR SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It seems to me that there is much misapprehension regarding the risks our soldiers are likely to run in consequence of exposures in a hot climate. I have traveled extensively in the Southern States at all seasons of the year, and have consequently had excellent opportunities for making observations on this subject, and am fully convinced that such of our forces as are at all fitted to endure the fatigue of a soldier's life will be much better fitted to endure the hot climate than those in the rebel ranks.

Those who have joined the National forces are for the most part taken from our working classes, and have become inured to the fatigues of the field by laboring in all weathers, while exposed to the sun as well as the rain. In the ranks of the Southern Army, on the contrary, are very many sons of slaveholders. The mode of life of this class is well known to be altogether different from that of those whom we have put in the field. My observation proves that this class of the population in the Southern States take good care, during the hot season, to shelter themselves from the rays of the sun. If obliged, during the warmer part of the day, to leave their houses, which are uniformly well sheltered and protected from the sun's rays, they take good care to confine themselves to shady spots as much as possible. Even the overseers who keep the poor negroes at work, remain almost continually under the shade of some convenient tree.

Again, it seems to me that the diet upon which the Southerners rely mainly—smoked pork and corn-cake mixed with water, and but little salt—is not calculated to make them a rugged race. Our own soldiers, of course, need good food, as nearly as possible equal in quality to that on which they subsist at home. Then their clothing should be of a light color, so as to keep from drawing more heat than can be avoided.

These points well attended to, I am inclined to believe that the Southern troops will be more easily conquered in the Summer months than at any other [illegible] year. Dress for hot weather, diet for hot [illegible], storm the enemy's camp in hot weather, and [illegible] confident that our troops will be the victors.

[illegible], N. H., Wednesday, July 3, 1861. B. P.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

GEN. LYON MARCHING IN PURSUIT OF GOV. JACKSON—PROBABILITY OF OVERTAKING HIM—PRECAUTIONS FOR THE MARCH—GOV. JACKSON AND THE LEGISLATURE, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 7, 1861.

At last we have reliable information from Booneville, that Gen. LYON'S *corps d'armée* broke up camp on Thursday morning, and is now fairly under way for the Southern border of our State. What reasons induced Gen. LYON to delay this long expected forward movement for over a week, while the enemy was daily getting further away from the clutches of our main army, has not yet transpired; if Northern Missouri was not sufficiently protected, we might have had the necessary reinforcement from Illinois at a few hours' notice. At any rate it is safe to assume, that Gen. LYON has had very good reasons for deferring his forward movement,—obstacles may have occurred which it was not in his power to surmount.

Before starting, Gen. LYON appointed Col. STEVENSON, of the Seventh Regiment, Chief Commander of all military forces from Kansas City to the mouth of the Missouri River, thus suspending Col. BOERNSTEIN from his command at Jefferson City. This was absolutely necessary, for the appointment of Col. BOERNSTEIN to a position which invested him with the quasi dignity of Governor was a very injudicious move from the beginning, and has already produced a great deal of ill-feeling. Col. BOERNSTEIN has never been anything but a politician, and political motives alone prompted his appointment to the command of the Capital. But our people are sick to death of politicians, and growl at every attempt to make this war for the maintenance of the Union subservient to party considerations and party remunerations. Gen. LYON stands so high in the hearts of our citizens because he is simply a military hero; Col. BLAIR would be far more popular were he not tinged with partyism. But aside from this, Col. BOERNSTEIN is so personally unpopular, that all the companies of his regiment, which remained with him at Jefferson City, had to be sent back to St. Louis as disaffected, and replaced by other troops. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation to Gen. LYON that he has removed a person from an important position, who was totally unfit for it, and appointed in his place a gentleman like Col. STEVENSON.

Booneville was left in charge of Lieut.-Col. SCHAFFER, with 500 men; and Lieut.-Col. WHITE was sent with six companies of St. Louis Home Guards and two six-pounder guns, per steamer *Louisiana*, for Kansas City, with instructions to arm and organize the Home Guards in that place, and keep a strict watch on the doings of the Secessionists in the adjoining neighborhood.

Having thus arranged all matters in Northern Missouri, Gen. LYON left Booneville early in the morning on Thursday, with twenty-one hundred men, consisting of Col. BATES' Iowa Regiment, First Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and Capt. TOTTEN'S companies of United States regulars. One hundred and twenty-five wagons were taken along for transport service. Before marching, Gen. LYON issued a special order to his troops, exhorting them to do their duty, and cautioning them to observe the strictest discipline. Gen. LYON says:

"Company commanders will march at the hind end of their companies, and see that no man falls out of his place without permission, and this permission will only be granted for absolutely necessary purposes."

Upon arriving in camp, commanding officers will cause company rolls to be called, and all persons out of the ranks without permission will be punished.

Frequent halts will be made, and men must take advantage of this to get water and rest themselves; and no indulgences beyond this can be permitted."

It appears from this, that Gen. LYON is fully aware of the dangers his expedition will have to encounter in a long and tedious march through an enemy's country, where ambuscades may lie in wait for them at the corner of every road, and small squads of Secessionists will lurk about in every direction to kill off such careless strollers as may linger behind.

It will, indeed, be a rough journey to our troops, and initiate them a little more in the hardships of soldier life than they probably are anxious to become acquainted with. A quick march of nearly a hundred miles with little more rest than a few short halts will give, is not an altogether agreeable exercise this hot weather, especially when you are not sure to obtain a good fight at the end of it. For it is not very likely that Gen. LYON will be in time to assist Col. SIEGEL and Major STURGIS in demolishing the rebel troops of Gen. PRICE, and administering a clyster of grapeshot to the bowels of their dysenteric commander, should this heroic individual not succeed in escaping their vigilance.

Late news from the Southwestern seat of war lead us to hope that not only PRICE'S escape will be cut off, but also, that our peripatetic Governor, the be-petticoated JACKSON, will be caught; for it appears that he is still in Vernon County, and Col. SIEGEL has now extended the line of his troops so far West and South as to cut off the last chance of an escape. Gen. PRICE and Gen. RAINS are still in Vernon County, and their forces are variously estimated at from six to ten thousand. Every day may bring us the news of a battle, for Major STURGIS' expedition from Kansas City must by this time be close in the rear of the enemy's army, and will doubtlessly induce them to hasten their flight southward, where Col. SIEGEL has prepared them a warm reception.

When this battle shall have been fought, Missouri will have been liberated, and Arkansas' turn will have come. For Gen. LYON would scarcely have considered it worth while to break up his camp at Booneville at this late day, and march all the way to Springfield, if he had no other object in view than to assist at the jubilee over the total rout of the enemy. Besides, there is still a possibility of Gen. PRICE'S escape, and in that case it would be absolutely necessary to follow him into Arkansas, and cut his army to pieces before he could have effected a junction with the Arkansas army under BEN. MCCULLOCH.

In Arkansas they seem to be aware that such a movement is contemplated, for the Military Board of that State have called out ten new regiments "to repulse an invasion from the North." Not to assist their brother traitors in Missouri, as they have always been bragging of doing; their ardor has cooled down; they only desire "to be let alone now;" they do not wish to be "invaded." I presume it is the same way with Gen. PILLOW, who always *threatens* to come over to see us, but never comes. It would really be delightful, and show that "things can be done in one way as well as in another," by a Lyon as well as by an Anaconda, if Missouri were to be cleared from the whole gang of her pestilent rebels, before the first step has been taken to clear Virginia from hers.

The defeat of BLAIR in the contest for the Speakership has caused a feeling of disappointment and chagrin among his party friends, who had hoped to see his well-known views in regard to an energetic war policy indorsed by the House. Perhaps this defeat is partly due to the inconsiderate laudations of his friends, who have been trying their best to get up a military reputation for Mr. BLAIR, which is neither his due, nor at all necessary for one whose other talents are sufficient to command universal respect. *Suum cuique!* To Mr. BLAIR and the German population of St. Louis belong the honor of having created the possibility to save Missouri from the treacherous designs of her Government officials, but Gen. LYON has been the soul of all military manoeuvres, and as an old and tried soldier in the service of the United States, he has changed the contest—which otherwise might have been but a war of faction against faction—to a war for the Union against traitors.

No steps have yet been taken to call the State Convention together, and this hesitation augurs very unfavorably for our hopes of an adjustment of our difficulties through the agency of that body. The power to convene the Convention was vested in a committee before the adjournment of the last session; but it seems that a majority of the committee is adverse to a session at the present time. Mass meetings have been held in many counties of the interior, demanding the immediate assembling of the Convention, and requesting that body to depose the present State Government, and make provisions for a new election. Whether this outside pressure will have the desired effect on the members of the committee, and induce them to meet the just demands of the people of Missouri, we shall soon see. The present state of affairs is intolerable, and if we cannot get a civil government soon, Gen. LYON ought to provide us with a military government. He certainly has the power, for he virtually exercises it every day, and about his right to declare Missouri under martial-law there can neither be any question. There surely ought to be some remedy to set the broken machinery of our government to rights again, and it will be far better to adopt it at once than to wait until the whole machine bursts, and our State is enveloped in wild anarchy and confusion.

Gov. JACKSON is reported to have secretly ordered the Legislature to assemble at Sarcoxie, Jasper County, for the purpose of passing a secession ordinance. There is little doubt that the report is true. Before adjourning from Jefferson City, a bill was passed, giving Gov. JACKSON the power to change the seat of government at his pleasure; in short, creating a kind of traveling government, which would be able to follow the Governor in his projected flight through the State. This bill was passed, as all the others of a similar nature, at the express instigation of JACKSON, who was resolved, as he expressed it, "to take Missouri out of the Union or into hell."

Unfortunately for the pious Ex-Governor, Sarcoxie is at present occupied by Col. SIEGEL'S troops, who would be more rejoiced to receive a visit from "Claib," and his legislative coadjutors, than these gentlemen might be to meet them. This disagreeable circumstance may be evaded, however, by appointing a new seat of Government—the selection of which is solely dependent on the valiant Ex-Governor. A convenient town, in the middle of an uninhabited track of wild timber land, where branch banks are usually located, would do very well for these traitors to meet in and declare Missouri out of the Union. But it is to be hoped that our troops will be upon them before any such infernal schemes can be carried into execution; though a secession ordinance, passed by the Legislature, would be of itself an usurpation of a power which the people have delegated, if it does exist, to the State Convention, and consequently be null and void.

This plan of JACKSON'S to have a session of the Legislature before he leaves Missouri for Arkansas, explains the slowness of his flight. He thinks the passage of a secession ordinance by the regular Legislature, which has not yet been deprived of its authority, either by the State Convention or the military representative of the General Government, Gen. LYON, will do more mischief to the Union cause than the loss of a battle could do to his. It thus becomes every day of more importance that our forces should hasten to relieve the State from the presence of these miserable conspirators, and that a strong military government should at once be installed in Missouri, until the people can be called upon to arrange their affairs by the election of new officials.

Last night the Thirteenth Illinois Regiment, Col. J. B. WYMAN, heretofore stationed at Caseyville, Illinois, left our city on the Pacific Railroad for Rolla, Pulaski County, from which place they will at once proceed towards Springfield, to join the forces of Col. SEIGEL. These are the first troops from another State which have passed through our city, and their appearance created quite a sensation. They had evidently done a good deal of marching and very little of eating during the day, for they had scarcely reached the dépôt before two baker-wagons, very conveniently passing by at the moment, were emptied, and the contents, bread, cakes, pies and crackers thrown about over the heads of the front ranks to those in the rear in a manner quite original and amusing. The pies especially, having a tendency to stick to the faces of such as stood in their way, gave many a hungry soldier the appearance of a "doughface," and stewed apples and currant jelly sought a provisional hiding place in many bushy whiskers, to be extracted at a more convenient time. Of course, the owners of the wagons were paid in good coin, and departed in high spirits over the quick sale of their eatables. An adjoining bakery was cleared out in the same rapid way, and from a "corner grocery" innumerable bottles of suspicious appearances were carried out in a most touchingly careful and affectionate manner.

Twenty-five cars stood ready at the dépôt for the transport of this regiment, and amid loud cheers, songs, laughter, and all the wild frolic you might expect from a good thousand Western soldier-boys, the train departed.

In Northern Missouri our force has now been increased by the arrival of the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment. Three regiments are now stationed along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad; the Second Iowa Regiment, Col. CURTIS, Lieut.-Col. SUTTLE; the Third Iowa Regiment, Col. WILLIAMS, and the Sixteenth Illinois Regiment, Col. SMITH,—Col. CURTIS being absent at Washington, Col. SMITH has been appointed chief commander, and has changed his Head-quarters from St. Joseph to Palmyra.

The case of TUCKER, of the *State Journal*, arrested on the charge of treason, is progressing slowly, and excites little attention, because no one believes that he will be punished, however conclusive the evidence of his guilt may be. A letter from him to JEFF. DAVIS' Secretary of War was produced in Court, recommending the bearer to an appointment in the Confederate Army; also a batch of editorials from his miserable *Journal*, and several letters from Gov. JACKSON, showing that individual's irrepressible desire to take Missouri out of the Union. To-morrow the United States Circuit Court will commence its extra session, under Judge CATRON, when the whole plots of treason hatched by JACKSON and his tools will be thoroughly sifted and laid bare to the public.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

A detachment of United States troops arrived in this City yesterday from Philadelphia, and was immediately transferred to Governor's Island. A squad of regulars was again sent down from Fort Columbus yesterday, to fill a few remaining vacancies in the company of artillery, garrisoning Fort Hamilton.

Capt. FRANK E. BROWNELL (the avenger of Col. ELLSWORTH) has reported for duty at Boston, to recruit for the new Eleventh Regiment, United States regular Army, to which he was appointed in General Order No. 13. Capt. CUTTS, who is married to a sister of the late Senator DOUGLAS, is also in the Modern Athens on the same business. The Head-quarters of the Eleventh will be at Fort Independence, Boston harbor—if it ever be organized, which seems doubtful. Col. KEYES, of Pennsylvania, is to command the regiment.

We have advices from the Utah Army to June 14. Everything was prepared for the march, and the soldiers would all be on the road in ten days. Lieut. DUDLEY, whose command was abroad, was ordered to return to the Fort and await orders from Washington. Col. COOK, of the Second Dragoons, Dr. MOORE, and Lieut. GREEN, had been visiting Great Salt Lake City. The rumor that disloyalty had shown itself in Fort Crittenden, is officially contradicted. CHARLES WOLF, a private soldier of the regular forces, was killed at a fandango.

The steamer *J. C. Swan*, seized for temporary service by the authorities of the St. Louis, Mo., Arsenal, has been turned over to her owners.

Matters at the Navy-yard were unusually dull yesterday. The *Harriet Lane*, 6, is in the dry-dock; the *Richmond*, 14, is waiting for her turn in it; the *Iroquois*, 6, is rapidly preparing for sea again. The Board of Naval Officers is still in session at the Naval Hospital. The steamer *Eagle* progresses fast; the *Potomac*, 50, sailing frigate, has her masts nearly in ship shape; the Marines still keep their head-quarters at the gate barracks; the two new steam-sloops go ahead in the ship-houses; the two thousand men anxiously look for money, and none comes; and the Ordnance Department is hurrying up armaments for the newly purchased vessels. The *Savannah*, 26, corvette, is still off the Battery with the *Varina* and *Crawford*.

The coal ship *Phelps* left the wharf, yesterday afternoon, with fuel for the blockade fleet. This vessel has undergone a thorough overhauling, and put in a seaworthy condition at a heavy expense. She has on board a quantity of other necessaries than coal.

The Naval recruiting is gradually dying off. The seamen and ordinary seamen imagine that the law about natives extends to them, which it does not at present. A few slender Provincial men and some New-York rowdies are now the only classes from which landsmen can be taken.

The *Seminole* came up to the Philadelphia Navy-yard, yesterday. The *Cumberland* will be at Boston on Friday.

Horse buying for the Army continues here. The stables where horses are to be sent for inspection, are situated in Twenty-fourth-street, New-York, and No. 28 Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn. Over fifty have been bought within the past two days. Animals to be accepted must be 15½ hands high, not over eight or under three years old—stallions and geldings preferred. The Assistant-Quartermaster is the officer to whom applicants should bring horses. He will be found at proper hours at the places mentioned, and wants a thousand horses.

A NEW-JERSEY SECESSIONIST.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, July 9.

A well-known petty politician of this city, has addressed a treasonable and insulting letter to Col. JOHNSON, of the First Regiment of New-Jersey, now in Virginia, which, by Col. J.'s request, was published in this morning's *Mercury*. Such acts as this are generally regarded here as simply very unwise, fruitful of more trouble to the authors than others. The immense preponderance of public sentiment is so manifestly with the Administration that very little notice is taken of our secession sympathizers.

MOVEMENTS IN KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Monday, July 8.

Capt. STEWART VAN VLIET, for many years Quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, has been ordered East for services in the field.

The Third Regiment of Kansas Volunteers is being formed at Mound City.

RESULTS OF MILITARY OCCUPATION.

A friend, says the Baltimore *American*, has handed us a letter found in the pocket of an officer in the Confederate forces, written to a friend in Richmond. He was, with several others, surprised near Great Bethel by some of Gen. BUTLER'S scouts, and escaped, leaving their coats hanging on the limb of a tree. In speaking of the New-Orleans Zouaves, which he calls "JEFF. DAVIS' Pet Wolves," he says: "They were here only about twenty-four hours, and in that time killed only four cows, together with sheep and pigs too numerous to mention; they are without doubt the hardest set I ever saw." He continues: "We have been getting on quite comfortably here, as we manage to get a few extras occasionally by buying them. But we have not received anything in the way of meat from the Commissary except salt bacon, and most of the time the most abominable flour you ever saw; in fact, the bread made from it is so heavy that it is dangerous to go swimming after a meal, for fear of sinking."

Whatever may be said of the military resources of Virginia in men and arms, in the provision line the State must be pretty well relieved of all its superabundant supply. We heard from the mountain region a day or two ago, and it was asserted by a man direct from that portion of that State, that within a radius of forty miles of a given spot, "no chicken could be heard to crow," whilst everything else in the way of eatables was completely swept off.

Recurring to the case with which we started—it would seem that the importation of the "Pet Wolves" into this region by Mr. DAVIS has been pretty well matched by the Government in the deportation of the "Billy Wilson Zouaves" to Pensacola, in which region it may be supposed, if they get a chance to explore, they will doubtless rival the exploits of those now in Virginia.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.

The following petition was sent into the Board of Councilmen on Monday evening, and referred to the Committee on National affairs:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned, representing the Second Scott Life Guard, Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York Volunteers, respectfully petition and state that the said regiment, now at the seat of war, was organized in this City in the months of April and May last, under the calls of their Excellencies the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York, "for the embodying and equipment of volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence."

Your petitioner would further state, that in the formation and embodiment of the above designated Thirty-eighth Regiment a large expense was incurred for the subsistence, lodging and clothing of the men; also for printing, advertising and other necessary calls of outlay.

Your petitioner would further state, that himself and colleagues felt authorized in contracting the above alluded-to liabilities, on account of your honorable body having voted and appropriated one million of dollars, a portion of which, at least, it was expressly stated was to be used for the expenses of forming regiments, before their muster in the Government service. These expenses in the Thirty-eighth Regiment were large, as, owing to a change in the orders regarding the numerical force of companies before they would be accepted, your petitioner and colleagues were at one time boarding and lodging at least 700 men, and during a term of about five weeks they were constantly providing for, as above, from 100 to 700 persons. Also, during this period a large amount was necessarily expended for shirts, pants, shoes, &c., it having been found impossible and inhuman to keep the men together without furnishing such clothing, &c.

Your petitioner would further state, that himself and colleagues had assurances from the Union Defence Committee, that all funds necessarily expended for the purposes above-mentioned, would be advanced by them; and that the whole amount thus expended, as far as your petitioner has been able to learn, and he has been most active in endeavoring to ascertain the facts, having been detailed from his regiment almost especially to attend to these claims, amounts to about $13,000, about $5,000 of which remains unpaid.

Your petitioner would further state, that himself and colleagues have received from the Union Defence Committee about $5,500, and that upon a further application, with properly-attested vouchers, were informed by the Union Defence Committee that their funds were all exhausted, and that it was impossible for them to make further response.

Your petitioner would further state, that the claims against the Thirty-eighth are held by parties mostly in needy circumstances, and that it will occasion great distress to many families of worthy citizens if these accounts are allowed to stand unliquidated, until relief is afforded by State legislation, which is the only resource left, besides the present application for aid to your honorable body.

Your petitioner would further state that he feels confident that all these bills will be allowed by special act at the next meeting of the State Legislature, and he therefore humbly prays, and respectfully petitions your honorable body, that an appropriation of $5,000 be made to meet these bills, which sum will undoubtedly be returned to the City by the State, and thus much misery and distress avoided, at a time when nearly all business arrangements are stagnated on account of our National troubles, among a respectable class of our fellow-citizens who have fulfilled their contracts with the Thirty-eighth in good faith.

Your petitioner would further state, that the Thirty-eighth is admitted to be one of the most efficient and effective Regiments that has left our City, or even the State; and while others were fêted and pampered, and made the recipients of color presentations and various other popular demonstrations, they were allowed to leave with only the overflowing applause of their fellow-citizens for their orderly bearing and soldier-like discipline, as they marched through the streets to the transport which bore them from their native City.

In conclusion, your petitioner will only add, that he feels assured that the justness of his petition must meet the unanimous approval of your Bodies, and that the aid asked for will be promptly extended. And your petitioner will ever pray. Respectfully,

J. H. HOBART WARD,
Colonel Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.
By his Attorney, Capt. DANIEL E. GAVIT,
Company A.

WANTS ATTENDING TO.

We have received frequent complaints from masters of vessels arriving at this port, of the unofficial and ungentlemanly conduct of the United States Consul at Matanzas, Dr. HUGH MARTIN. Capt. WALTERS, of the schooner *Americus*, arrived yesterday, reports him as a drunken vagabond, and a disgrace to his position, besides being an undisguised Secessionist.

ENLISTMENT OF A BRITISH SUBJECT.

CHARLES BIRD, of Canada, having joined the United States Army, and being under age, his father claimed his release, and received the following reply from Lord LYONS—and the fact this note contains may be considered a precedent in all future difficulties of the kind:

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.

SIR: With reference to the letter which you wrote to me on the 6th inst., I beg to inform you that, in compliance with a request from me, the Government of the United States has given orders for the discharge of your son, CHARLES BIRD, from the First Kentucky Regiment of volunteers. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, LYONS.

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

HOSPITAL NOTICE—SUPPLIES WANTED.

COOPER UNION, ROOM NO. 25,
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1861.

The Woman's Central Relief Association beg leave to inform the ladies and Army Societies of this City and vicinity, that they received on the 5th inst. from the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission at Washington, an urgent requisition for hospital clothing for 300 patients, to be sent to Washington before the 11th inst., for the supply of the hospitals soon to be occupied there. The Central Relief Association has not, at present, the means of furnishing this requisition, and it earnestly solicits supplies of flannel shirts, hospital bed-gowns, drawers and slippers, and any other articles suitable for hospitable uses, as advertised in the circulars of the Association. These things are needed at once, and it is hoped that the call will meet with a prompt and generous response.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.,
H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.,
W. H. DRAPER, M. D.,
MRS. R. M. BLATCHFORD,
MRS. G. L. SCHUYLER,
MISS COLLINS,
Members Ex. Committee.

THE RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We speak of the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary Department, the Sanitary Department of an army; why not also of the Religious Department? The spiritual interests of the army are most important, both for the future well-being of those who may be called to die for their country, and as an element of success in a righteous war. To take care of these interests many devoted Chaplains are now laboring. Perhaps no "Committee of Supplies" has done so much to furnish spiritual aid as the American Tract Society, they having already supplied above sixty regiments with large donations of tracts and libraries. As means are furnished, the aid goes forward. J. M. S.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

This regiment, which has been encamped at West Roxbury for some time past, broke camp at eleven o'clock, on Monday morning, and marched to Boston. It was intended to have a grand review upon the Common, but owing to the intense heat, it was thought advisable to dispense with it. At 3½ P. M., the regiment started from Boston for New-York. It arrived in this City, at the foot of Cortlandt-street, at about 8½ o'clock yesterday morning. A Committee of the Sons of Massachusetts, headed by Mr. FRANK E. HOWE, met the regiment upon its arrival here. After landing, the regiment marched up Cortlandt-street to Broadway, from thence to the Park Barracks, where the men breakfasted. The officers were invited by the Committee, to dine at the Astor House. The invitation was accepted.

After the cloth was removed, Mr. JOSEPH CHOATE, a son of the late Mr. RUFUS CHOATE, entered the room, and was greeted with prolonged applause. Speeches were made by this gentleman, Col. GORDON, Lieut. EDWARD ANDREW and others. All of which were of the most patriotic nature, and listened to with the greatest enthusiasm.

Col. GORDON, the commandant of this regiment, is a graduate of West Point, as is also the Lieutenant-Colonel and several other officers. The uniform is the same as that worn by the Regulars; the numerical strength of the regiment, including officers and men, is 998. Shortly before 5 o'clock, the regiment formed into line in front of the City Hall, and marched to Pier No. 2, where it embarked for Martinsburgh to join Gen. PATTERSON'S command. This regiment carries with it 125 horses, 25 wagons and 2 ambulances. The following is a correct list of the officers:

Colonel, Geo. H. Gordon, of Boston.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Geo. L. Andrews, of Boston.
Major, Wilder Dwight, of Boston.
Adjutant, Chas. Wheaton, Jr., of Boston.
Quartermaster, R. Morris Copeland, of Roxbury.
Surgeon, Lucius M. Sargent, Jr., of Boston.
Assistant Surgeon, Lincoln R. Stone, of Salem.
Chaplain, Rev. A. H. Quint, of Jamaica Plain.
Company A—Captain, Ed. G. Abbott, of Lowell; Lieutenants, Wm. D. Sedgwick and James Francis.
Co. B—Captain, Greely S. Curtis, of Boston; Lieutenants, Charles F. Morse and James T. Ellis.
Co. C—Captain, Wm. Coggswell, of Salem; Lieutenants, Edwin R. Hill and Robert B. Brown.
Co. D—Captain, James Savage, Jr., of Boston; Lieutenants, H.T. Higginson and Fletcher M. Abbott.
Co. E—Captain, Samuel M. Quincy, of Boston; Lieutenants, Wm. B. Williams and O. H. Howard.
Co. F—Captain, Charles R. Mudge, of Boston; Lieutenants, Robert G. Shaw, Jr., and T.R. Robeson.
Co. G—Captain, Richard Cary, of Boston; Lieutenants, Henry S. Russell and Anson D. Sawyer.
Co. H—Captain, F. H. Tucker, of Boston; Lieutenants, T. L. Motley and Stephen G. Perkins.
Co. I—Captain, Adin B. Underwood, of Boston; Lieutenants, Marcus M. Hawes and Rufus Choate.
Co. K—Captain, R. C. Goodwin, of Boston; Lieutenants, Geo. P. Bangs and Chas. P. Horton.

WILLIAM LADD, of Lowell, while the regiment was passing the City Hall, fainted from exhaustion, and was borne from the ranks by his comrades and some citizens, and allowed to recover in the shade of the City Hall. A carriage was procured, and he rejoined the regiment at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

THE HEALTH OF OUR SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The experience of England in the Crimean War has been of essential advantage to this country in the present emergency. We all recollect the sad account of the sanitary condition of her soldiers, which came back immediately upon their arrival on those inhospitable shores. How they sickened, how they died, is well known to us. How all England was aroused, how her women volunteered as nurses, how her men poured out their wealth, how the stores of that sea-girt island were turned into the lap of the Euxine for the comfort of her sons, is now a matter of history. That history teaches us to care for the health of our soldiers, for upon the stability of their health depends, in a great measure, the success of the cause in which they are engaged. The Government has been aware of this, and has gladly adopted the plan of a Sanitary Commission, recommended by the Surgeon-General, appointed by the Secretary of War, and approved by the President, which shall act in coöperation with the Medical Bureau of the Army, in their efforts to a proper organization, as connected with the hygiene and comforts of the soldiers. The Sanitary Commission is a self-sustaining one. The officers are by no means sinecures; the gentlemen appointed to them work without salary or expectation of salary, and look to their fellow-citizens for the means to meet merely the necessities of the Commission. The claims of the Commission need only to be properly presented to meet with that reply which our people always give to a good work. The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company immediately placed $1,000 at the disposition of the Commission, and we doubt not other of our public institutions will respond to the appeal which this Commission makes. Citizens, generally, may be assured that their donations to this object will be applied to a good purpose. D.

FAMILIES OF THE VOLUNTEERS—PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

The undersigned respectfully invite their fellow-citizens to meet at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, on Thursday evening, July 11, at 8 o'clock, to consider what action may be necessary to protect from starvation the families of our patriotic volunteers, resident in the Twenty-first Ward.

Gardiner Spring, D. D., Pastor Brick Church; J. P. Thompson, D. D., Pastor Tabernacle Church; John Kelly, Sheriff City of New-York; S. P. Russell, Public Administrator; A. V. Stout, President Shoe and Leather Bank; John H. Sherwood; B. B. Atterbury; W. H. Haight; Andre Froment, Alderman Twenty-first Ward; Alex. Brandon, Councilman Seventh District; Chas. C. Pinckney, Councilman Seventh District.

PAPER, ENVELOPES, PENCILS, ETC., FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Evangelical Alliance, from correspondence with the Chaplains of the various regiments, learn that a great want of stationery exists among our volunteers. Hundreds of them are unable to correspond with their friends on this account. The letters in possession of the Alliance show that such little things are the great want of the camp at the present time. Will not the manufacturers of these articles donate a few reams of paper and other stationery to meet this felt want? Any amount sent to the rooms of the Alliance, University Building, or to the Treasurer, CHARLES PLACE, Esq., No. 62 Dey-street, will be duly acknowledged, and sent in connection with the packages of papers to the various regiments.

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This Regiment, Col. JAMES FAIRMAN, is filling up rapidly, and in all probability will proceed to the seat of war in two weeks. The uniform of this Regiment will be the same as that worn by the Chasseur de Vincennes, and for comfort and durability cannot be surpassed. Head-quarters of Co. G, No. 10½ Mott-street, where a few more recruits will be taken; also, at the house of Hose Company No. 56, Park, where the head-quarters of Co. B is located; also, at house of Engine Company No. 16.

SURGEONS FOR THE NAVY.

The Naval Medical Board, consisting of Surgeons BARRINGTON, LOCKWOOD and WHEELWRIGHT, continues its sessions at the Naval Hospital, on Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn. Well qualified medical men desirous of entering the Navy should apply by letter to Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, stating age, the limits of which are between 21 and 25, place of birth and present residence; accompanying their application with a testimonial of moral character. The Board will continue to meet for some time longer, and candidates are not yet too late to make application.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT ADVANCE GUARD.

Capt. KILPATRICK leaves this morning for Fort Monroe with seventy recruits for Col. DURYEE'S Regiment, which has always been distinguished for the well-bred and gentlemanly demeanor of its members. This detachment appeared fully capable of sustaining its reputation—none but picked men being received. Head-quarters, Lafayette Hall.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR ARMY.

We have received the following note for publication:

I intend leaving the City on the 17th inst. for Washington, Fortress Monroe, &c., and to take with me for distribution among our patriotic army who have left their homes to defend our glorious Union, a number of articles they stand much in need of. Any citizen feeling disposed to add to my donation may rest assured that they will be distributed to those most in need of them. JOHN W. FARMER.

No. 47 LUDLOW-STREET, July 10, 1861.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Col. INNESS' regiment did not leave as anticipated yesterday, and will probably be detained some days to secure more recruits. The ranks are nearly full, and Col. INNESS is determined to fill them before leaving.

The Recent Tornado in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 9.

Dispatches from Freeport add nothing in relation to the damages done by the tornado to that telegraphed last night. The loss at Rockford is estimated at $55,000. Considerable damage was also done to the growing crops in the vicinity, and grain of all kinds being leveled to the earth. We have heard of no lives being lost.

Mails for Europe.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 9.

The mails per steamship *Europa* close at 7 o'clock, and she sails at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

News from Denver City.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Monday, July 8.

The Santa Fé mail and Cañon City Express reached here yesterday noon, with dates to the 23d from Santa Fé, 27th from Cañon City, and 15th from Mesilla. The news from Mesilla confirms the reports of Indian troubles at Pino Alto, and a disposition on the part of the Mesecalero Indians to remain quiet.

Owing to the political difficulties in the States, orders were sent forward to Mr. CLARK, Superintendent of the Stephenson Silver Mining Company, to stop all active operations.

The forts along the Texas frontier are to be garrisoned, by order of Col. VAN DORN. Two companies are to be stationed at Fort Davies, one at Fort Quitman, and four at Fort Bliss.

In Sonora quite an enthusiasm has sprung up on the subject of railroads. The project is to connect the valley of the Rio Grande with the Gulf of California, the termini to be El Paso and Guaymas.

Gov. CONOLLY and Secretary OTIS are at their posts. Cañon City items show an encouraging state of affairs throughout the whole mining region. The mail party found numbers of Indians on the route, all of whom were very friendly.

The Loss of the Steamer Chippewa.

OMAHA, Monday, July 8.

Com. CHAS. P. CHOTEAU, of St. Louis, Capt. WM. H. HUMPHRIES of the late steamer *Chippewa*, with all their crew and passengers, arrived Saturday, having traveled 150 miles in a Mackinac boat. The *Chippewa* left St. Louis on the 28th of April with Government freight and supplies for the American Fur Company, for Fort Benton and Bitter-root Valley, Washington Territory. She passed on her way, in company with the *Spread Eagle*, as far as Fort Union, at which point the *Spread Eagle's* freight was placed in charge of Com. CHOTEAU, increasing the cargo of the *Chippewa* to 170 tons. On the 23d of June, when about 150 miles above the mouth of the Yellow Stone, the boat was discovered to be on fire. The pumps were all set at work, and the boat run ashore, and the passengers and crew were hurried off without having time to save anything lest the fire should reach the magazine, which contained 237 kegs of powder. The steamer floated down the river about two miles, when the explosion took place, destroying the boat and cargo.

Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 9.

A fire this afternoon burned a barn and stables, and a small dwelling, belonging to Mr. KENYON; a barn and out-building of W. BALDWIN, and an engine-house belonging to the city. Loss, $2,000 or $3,000.

The Ship Emily Farnam Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 9.

The ship *Emily Farnam*, of Portsmouth, N. H., from London for Calcutta, with railroad iron, was ashore thirty miles north of Pernambuco, on the 8th of June.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR steady; sales at $4 50 for fancy. WHEAT firmer but quiet; sales last night 1,000 bushels Winter red Western at 95c., and 1,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at 78c. CORN without material change; sales 7,000 bushels Illinois at 34c.@35c.. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged: Flour, 28c.; Wheat, 8c.; and Corn, 7c., to New-York. *Lake Imports*—600 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 24,800 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,588 bbls. Flour, 25,200 bushels Wheat, 47,500 bushels Corn, and 6,600 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 9—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales last night 15,000 bushels Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring at 70c.; this morning 6,000 bushels Milwaukee Club at 72c. CORN in good demand and easier; sales 32,000 bushels at 31c.; 18,000 bushels at 32c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—4,000 bbls Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 160,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—1,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet, but firm. Small sales at 72c. for Milwaukee Club and Chicago Spring. CORN in fair demand, and market easier; sales 50,000 bushels, at 31c.@32c. OATS quiet; sales 10,000 bushels, at 20½c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, but unchanged. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 196,000 bushels Wheat, 282,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—1,500 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT buoyant and 2c. better; sales at 64c.@65c. for No. 1; 60c. for No. 2 in store. CORN unchanged. *Receipts*—4000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bush. Wheat, 114,000 bush. Corn. FREIGHTS steady. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 9.

FLOUR dull; Superfine at $4@$4 25. WHEAT unsettled; Red at $1 10@$1 16; White, $1 20@$1 25. CORN, 52c.@53c. WHISKY dull, at 16c.@16½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Americus, from Matanzas—C. Cummings, W. Milner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 37 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets.... 9 05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 9 32 | Gov. Island.10 21 | Hell Gate....11 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 9.

Cleared.

Steamship Matanzas, Liesegang, Matanzas, ——.
Steamer Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.
Ships America, Salter, Liverpool, ——; Boyne, (Br.,) Grover, Liverpool, Watson & Meyers; Germania, Townsend, Havre, W. Whitlock, Jr.; City of Bath, Carney, Bristol, C. C. Duncan & Co.
Barks C. R. Sutil, Scandella, Laguayra, E. Pavenstedt; Xanthe, Chapman, Aspinwall, ——; H. A. Stephenson, Hayden, Marseilles, J. & Smith & Co.
Schooners Maryland, Holt, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Rescue, Bacon, Boston, Merrill & Abbott; L. Peacock, Applegit, Cette, D. C. Murray; Argo, Bondnot, Charlottetown, C. H. Trumbull.

Arrived.

Steamer New-London, Smith, New-London, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Rockwell.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.
Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Steamer Franklin, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Ship Celestial Empire. Cunningham, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Parsons & Co. June 16, lat. 46 30, lon. 46 12, saw large quantities of icebergs and floating ice.
Ship Plus Ultra, (Spanish,) Buligas, Barcelona, via Charleston Bar 6 ds., in ballast to Rivera & Hall; was bound to Charleston, and ordered off.
Brig Triton, (prize, of Indianola,) Midshipman Bochart commanding, from River Congo, W. C. A., in ballast, to the U. S. Marshal. Was seized May 30 in the river by the U. S. ship Constellation, on suspicion of being about to take in a cargo of slaves, having all the necessary outfit for that purpose on board. The Triton touched at Ascension June 7.
Brig Icarian, Munger, Matanzas June 28, with sugar to J. & N. Smith & Co.
Schr. Bella Peck, (of New-London,) Gardner, Baracoa June 29, with fruit to Thomas Gilmartin.
Schr. Dahlia, (of Hampton, Me.,) Kent, Lingan, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.
Schr. Rebecca & Eliza, Brown, Albany, with lumber, for Sag Harbor.
Schr. Americus, Walters, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to master.
Schr. G. W. Benton, ——, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.
Schr. Oswego, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.
Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Kelley, Boston, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Baltic, (of Columbia, Me.,) Cole, Shulee, N. S., 14 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.
Schr. Ellicott, ——, Bangor, with lumber, for Port Morris.
Sckr. J. H. Deputy, Neil, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Georgiana, Hay, Little Egg Harbor 2 ds., wood.
Schr. Lamartine, Lovell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. N. S. Rue, Wright, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. M. Munsun, Jr., Brewer, Brookhaven 2 ds.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Bush, Dennis 3 ds.
Schr. Charter Oak, Kelley, Boston, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Pavilion, Langley, Calais 8 ds., with lumber.
Schr. S. P. Godwin, Harvey, Stamford, in ballast.
Sloop Charles, Jones, New-London 3 ds.
WIND—During the day from S., very light.

Sailed.

July 8—Ships Monsoon, for London; Great Northern, (Br.,) Liverpool. Brigs Capella, St. John, P. R.; Isabella Hay, (Br.,) London; Wanderer, (Br.,) Falmouth; Olga, (Neap.,) Amsterdam.
July 9—Steamship Matanzas, for Matanzas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 9—Arr. bark Herwes, (Nor.,) Gottenberg; steamer New-Brunswick, St. John; bark Selah, Newport, Eng.

Spoken, &c.

Keystone—ship, from New-York for Sydney, July 6, lat. 40 14, lon. 70.
Missouri—ship, hence for Glasgow, July 6, lat. 40 14, lon. 70.
Varnum S. Hill—whaling schr., of Mattapoisett, with 145 bbls. oil, July 4, lat. 31 50, lon. 73 20.
Sunbeam—Br. ship, from Quebec for Shields, June [illegible], lat. 44 49, lon. 53 34.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 29, schrs. Chief, for New-York [illegible]; Palmetto, (Spanish,) do. 4 ds.

[PER NORTH BRITON.]

Arrived from New-York—Flying Eagle, at [illegible]; [illegible]fiction, at Hong Kong; G. Hulbutt and [illegible], Havre; T. Harwood, at Deal; Courier, at [illegible]. *Arrived from Boston*—Alvarado, at Table [illegible]. *Arrived from New-Orleans*—Galena, at [illegible]; [illegible]imbo and Illustrious, at Liverpool.